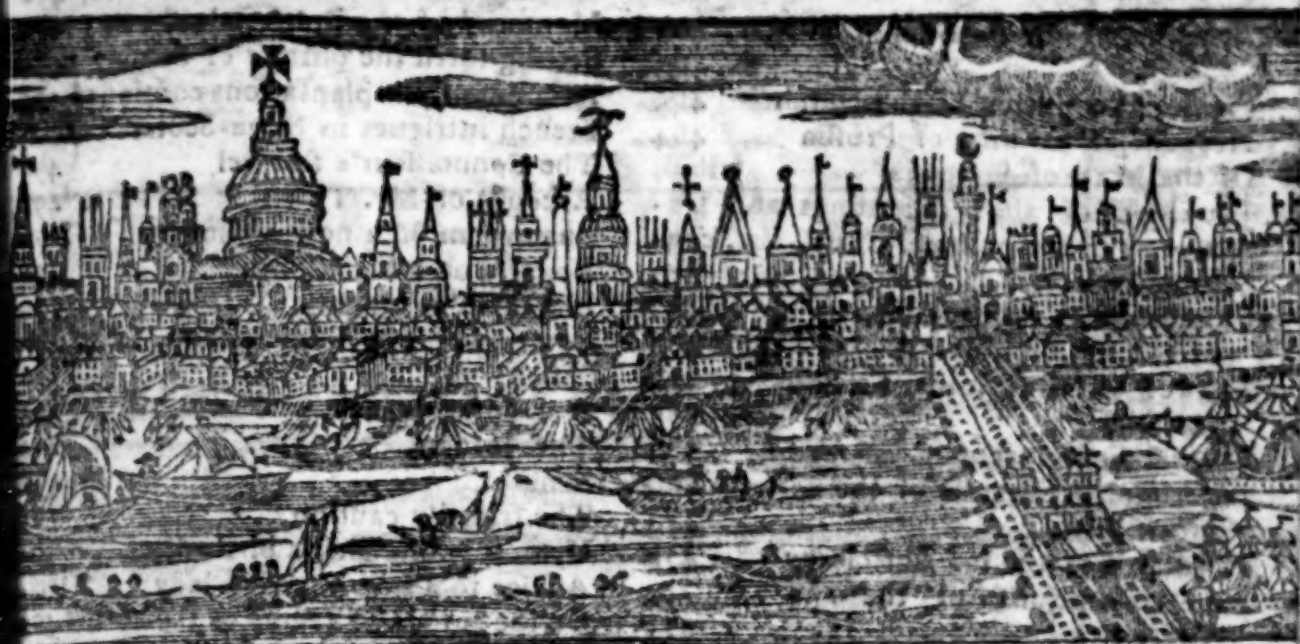


The LONDON MAGAZINE



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1756.

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III. Hardships of the inferior Clergy.

IV. Manners of a certain Island.

V. Manuscripts dug up near Herculaneum.

VI. Prussian Declaration.

VII. Genuine Letters from Admiral Byng.

VIII. State of Byng's and Calissoniere's Fleets.

IX. Summary of the Affairs of last Session of Parliament.

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XX. Encomium on Young's Latin Dictionary.

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XXII. List of Ships taken.

XXIII. POETRY. The Jordan; the friendly Caution; upon a young Lady's Birthday; Advice to a new married Lady; two gallant new Songs; on the Author of the Reply, &c. the Author's Answer to his Adviser; Italian Inscription; the Soldier's Song, set to Musick, a new Country Dance, &c. &c. &c. &c.

XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER; Case of the Hanoverian Soldier; Chester Address; Proclamation, Fires, Hurricanes; Lord-Mayor elected; Sessions at the Old-Bailey; large Calculus; Capt. Browne's brave Behaviour; Capt. Wright released; Success of Privateering, &c. &c.

XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XXVI. Course of Exchange.

XXVII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.

XXVIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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The piece signed Nemo being of too private concern, we hope our valued correspondent will excuse our not inserting it. We should be glad to know how to address our old and esteemed contributor Philomusus, when he may expect an answer, by letter, to his last. Mr. Webber's vows will be gratefully received; his first shall be inserted in our next. Tho' we have given eight pages more than our usual quantity, we are obliged to defer numbers of prosaical and poetical productions, some of which were even promised in our last.

We think it incumbent upon us to acquaint the publick, that since the publication of our last Magazine, we are informed from unquestionable authority, that many of the particulars of proceedings upon general Fowke's trial, and more particularly that relative to the sentence, taken from another Magazine, and advertised as genuine, are erroneous and false.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of **ALMANACKS** for the Year 1757, will be published together at **STATIONERS-HALL**, on *Tuesday* the 23d Day of November.



T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

For O C T O B E R , 1756.

As the Militia Bill has made many Gentlemen turn their Thoughts towards the Military, who never thought in the least upon that Subject, until our late unfortunate Situation convinced them of its being necessary for their own Honour and Safety, as well as for the Honour and Safety of their native Country, we shall give our Readers the following Extracts from a little Book lately published, intitled, The CADET, a Military Treatise. By an Officer, which is itself, indeed, but Extracts, well chosen, from foreign Books upon that Subject. Upon the Exercise of Troops during the Time of Peace, the Author gives what follows from FOLARD'S POLYBIUS.

THE multitude (says that judicious historian) living in inactivity, and a repose for some time before untasted, are frequently guilty of irregularities, the common effect of idleness, which ought not, in the least, to be suffered among the troops, as being the first cause of mutiny and sedition.

How sensible is this maxim? How important to princes, to republicks, to ministers of state, and to generals of armies, who neglect discipline, and the military exercises? Who permit a shameful idleness and inactivity to reign among the troops, in the interval of peace, where they ought rather to redouble their care and attention? Then it is, that idleness, negligence, and a relaxation of the military laws, are of the worst consequences, and most fatal to a state: For on the breaking out of a war, we should soon discover our misfortune, and that misfortune is absolutely without remedy. The prince, who has neglected this discipline, or the generals, who he ordains to command his armies, would too soon perceive: They are not the same soldiers, nor even the same officers, they are all changed, all different to what they were before the peace. Labour and fatigue become insupportable to them, they see nothing but what appears new and awkward, and know nothing of the practice of camps and armies; they have forgot every thing, but the remembrance of indulgence and pleasures past; the soldiers (less blameable than their officers, who have set them the example) are incapable of supporting the pains and hardships of a military life: Where is our remedy? Can we every day find those, who are capable of rendering them otherwise than they are, and to inspire them with the love of arms? Can we every day find such extraordinary personages as a Pyrrhus, a Cæsar, or a Zisca, who, in a short time, can form and discipline whole armies? Who, by their address, their patience, and understanding in military affairs, can metamorphose the simple peasant, and effeminate mechanick, into quite different characters, I mean intrepid and obedient soldiers? These sort of prodigies are not very common, at least in the memory of any one now living.

If the peace has not lasted long enough to make the old soldiers forget, that they once lived according to the laws of an exact and regular discipline, we may recal that remembrance by practice and a re-establishment of those laws, by easy and gentle means: But if we have enjoyed the calm of peace for any long term of years, the old soldiers, who were the life and soul of the corps, where they were grown grey in the service, will be dead, or discharged as unfit for duty, obliged to beg their bread, and cursing the day, when (instead of following a trade, which would have gained them an honest livelihood) they accepted of one, whose fruit is beggary, unless they have the fortune to obtain the hospital: But this resource is not in every kingdom, and even in France not always certain; a feigned infirmity, assisted by favour

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and interest, too often usurps the place, which was ordained for real objects only.

Others, who have served, but towards the end of the late war, will have forgot the experience which they acquired in the military exercises, and enter into the field enervated and ignorant; the old officers will be retired or displaced; if any should remain, they will be esteemed, (provided the corruption does not reach them) as troublesome censors and disciplinarians, among the crowd of young, debauched, and effeminate officers, without application or experience.

Those who love their business, without having had the opportunity to practise it, by having commenced officers after the war, will be so small in number, that they will find themselves without power, without authority, and unknown at court; and it will be wonderful, if they escape the raillery and censure of others, whose conduct is so different from their own: I do not speak this as a thing that may, but what infallibly must happen.

Two thirds of our generals, heretofore experienced, but now weakened by age, will not be in a condition to serve; many of the others, absorbed by pleasures, luxury, and ease, with very small experience, without application, and with talents not extraordinary, shall march into the field, at the head of an army composed of such officers and such soldiers, to fight against troops, who, perhaps, have been less neglected, and consequently more exercised; one may easily judge what is to be expected from such a conduct. This regards all the states of Europe, who at this time enjoy the pleasures of a profound peace, and whose troops in garrison pass their time in tranquillity and repose, more or less, according to the merit of their officers.

It is with peace and war, as with life and death; the more we advance in peace, the nearer we approach to war: We should be mistaken, if, amusing ourselves with the present, which may not be of long duration, without regarding the hereafter which threatens us, we should neglect the opportunity which would put us in a situation, never to be surprized, nor to be afraid of any thing.

From whence comes it that we neglect so much the method of the ancients? I do not mean to lie always encamped, they could not do otherwise, as they had but few fortified towns, to keep their subjects in their duty: But what should

hinder us to form our camps in the summer season, where the general officers themselves exercise their troops, in the grand *Manœuvres* of war? That is to say, in the distribution and employment of their different * *Arms*, which the soldiers, no more than the officers, can learn but by exercise; we should form, by this method, experienced soldiers, excellent officers, and generals capable of the command of armies.

By often changing their ground, they would, in effect, be instructed in the extent and distribution of the camp, and in the general movements; by this means we should arrive at the grand and material articles of the military science, and form the † *Coup d'œil*; instead of which, at the commencement of a war, the greatest part do not know what they are about, and look upon themselves as transported into a new world; they then know the truth of this maxim, that repose is not more the share of those who command, than of those who obey.

It is not less pernicious to one than the other; the soldiers and officers, who have passed their time jovially in garrison, and without any care for their business, find themselves as awkward as their general at the beginning of the campaign, and as they have been but very moderately exercised, and passed their time in a shameful idleness during the peace, their dislike soon breaks out, they obey with great repugnance, so much the service displeases them, and appears intolerable: altho' in the preceding war, honour and custom made them find that very service easy and supportable.

All this ought to make us comprehend, how important it is, not only to exercise our troops in the manual exercise, and small evolutions, but also in the great; which cannot be done, but in the open plain, and by forming camps in the different provinces of the kingdom, for the instruction of officers and soldiers, and particularly of our generals, who will then be masters of the tactick.

What do our troops do in our provinces during a long peace? Why should we leave them, falling into a scandalous idleness, to enervate themselves, and corrupt the towns where they are quartered? Most of our great roads are in the winter time impassable; we want canals for the communication of our great rivers; we cannot approach them in certain places

* *Arms* is a French expression, to signify the different qualities of corps, such as horse, foot, dragoons, artillery, irregulars, &c. † A quickness in discovering a country proper for encamping, by its situation in regard to plains, mountains, rivers, passes, defiles, security of the camp, conveniency of convoys, covering our own, or distressing the enemy's country; and other circumstances, such as wood, water, forage, &c. &c.

want of bridges and causeways, but long and round-about ways, which is detriment to commerce, augments the charge of carriages, and by a necessary consequence, the price of merchandize.

Why do not we imitate the Romans? Augustus, Trajan, Adrian, kept above hundred and seventy thousand men on foot, in the time of peace: Did they leave them idle in garrison? No, they knew better; experience had taught them, that the cause of all the insurrections, which had troubled the repose of the empire, was owing to the want of employment in the soldier; they took care to employ them, and to that care, owe the great roads, of which we see the magnificent remains, in the different provinces, as also the bridges, the causeways, and the triumphal arches, which still subsist either in whole or in part; which ought to excite princes to draw the advantages which their troops, in time of peace, are at leisure to furnish.

And in his chapter upon Exercise, he gives us the following extract from marshal Puysegur.

Let us reflect a little to what we ought to reduce the manual exercise, that the Italian should perform nothing but what is essential: The principal object of the manual exercise ought to be this, viz. to inform the soldier how to load in the most expeditious way. Secondly, To keep up his fire, or make his discharge, as occasion shall offer. Thirdly, To accustom him never to fire without command, or taking a proper aim, so as not to throw away his ammunition without execution, which frequently happens to troops who are not trained in this manner. Fourthly, To make him shoot at a mark against a wall, or target, so he may know what progress he makes: This expence is very small, yet necessary, and all else of little consequence *.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

lin, October 9. We have just received the following authentick Relation of the Battle at Lowoschutz on the first Instant, between his Majesty's Army and that of the Austrians.

On the 28th of September, the king set out from his camp at Sedlitz, joined his army in Bohemia, which had sent forward under the command of marshal Keith, in order to take possession of and secure the passes into Bohemia. This army was encamped near

Aussig, and consisted only of 25,000 men, because the king had been obliged to leave the main body of his troops in the neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon camp blocked up. The king upon his arrival, resolved to march forward. He formed a vanguard of eight battalions, ten squadrons of dragoons, and eight of Hussars. He put himself at the head of this body, and marched to Tournitz, and ordered his army to follow him in two columns, the one by the way of Proscobot, and the other by the same way his vanguard had taken. From Tournitz he marched with his van towards Welmina, where he arrived that evening an hour before sun-set. There he saw the Austrian army with its right wing at Lowoschutz, and its left towards the Egra. That very evening the king himself occupied with six battalions, a hollow, and some rising grounds, which commanded Lowoschutz, and which he resolved to make use of the next day, in order to march out against the Austrians. The army arrived in the night at Welmina, where the king only formed his battalions behind one another, and the squadrons in the same manner, which remained all night in this position; the king himself setting up all night, and having no other covering but his cloak, before a little fire, at the head of his troops. On the first of October, at break of day, he took with him his principal general officers, and shewed them the ground which he intended to occupy with his army, viz. the infantry forming the first line, to occupy two high hills, at the bottom betwixt them; some battalions to form the second line; and the third to be composed of the whole cavalry.

And the king made all possible dispatch in duly strengthening the wings of his army upon these hills: The infantry at the right possessed themselves of their post, and took all their precautions in order to secure it effectually; whilst the left was forming, it fell immediately into an engagement with the enemy's pandours, croatians, and grenadiers, who were posted in vineyards, inclosed with stone walls. We advanced up in this manner, till we came to the declivity of the hills towards the enemy, from whence we saw the town of Lowoschutz filled with a great body of infantry, and a large battery of 12 pieces of cannon before it, and the cavalry formed chequerwise, and in a line between Lowoschutz and

Lieut. gen. Ogletborpe, who learned the art of war under the great Eugene, and in concert with the famous woldt marshal Keith, and who understands discipline as well as any general officer in Europe, gave frequent prizes, to the soldiers of his regiment, to shoot for at a mark: Few were ever abounded with better marksmen, and how it came to be disbanded, let those wise men, who have since lost us our superiority in America. The writer of this note will be to affirm, that Ogletborpe's regiment would have been of more service in that part of the war, than all the troops under the brave but rash Braddock. See the vol. 1744. p. 444, 541.

and the village of Sanschitz. There being a thick fog, this was all that could be perceived. The king sent to reconnoitre, and the reports confirmed all that had been judged of the enemy's position. After the king had found, that the battalions were possessed of that hollow, in the manner he had ordered it, he thought that the first thing to be done, was to drive back the enemy's cavalry, which stood in his front. And with this view he ordered his own cavalry to advance, formed them before his first line of infantry, and immediately attacked the enemy's, which was broke; but, as the enemy had placed, behind their cavalry in hollow places and ditches, a great body of infantry with several pieces of cannon, our cavalry, thro' the briskness of their attack, found themselves exposed to the fire of this cannon and of the infantry, which obliged them to return and form again under the protection of our infantry and cannon, without the Austrian cavalry daring to pursue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the charge; then neither the fire of 60 pieces of the enemy's cannon, nor that of their infantry, which lay in those hollow places, nor the ditches, which they had in their front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Austrian cavalry, and from forcing the infantry, which was posted in those ditches. After this charge was over, the king ordered his cavalry up to the hill again behind his infantry, where he drew them up.

In the mean time the cannonading still continued, and the enemy made all possible efforts to flank the left of our infantry. The king perceived the necessity of supporting it, and ordered the battalions of the first line to turn to the left; the battalions of the second line filled up the intervals, which had been occasioned by this motion; so that the cavalry formed the second line, which supported the infantry.

At the same time, the whole left of the infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the town of Lowoschutz in flank, in spite of the cannon and the prodigious infantry of the enemy, set the suburbs on fire, carried the post, and put the whole army to flight: After which marshal Brown retired to the other side of the Egra, and took his camp at Budin. The king of Prussia not only gained the field of battle, but that day established his head quarters at Lowoschutz. The prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any thing that can be said in his praise. Never were such instances of valour seen as well in the cavalry as infantry.

The enemy's army was 60,000 strong; and, notwithstanding such superiority, our infantry forced into vineyards, and stone houses; and from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon, they sustained the fire of the cannon and of the infantry, and especially the attack of Lowoschutz, which lasted, without any intermission, till the enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller, of the artillery, behaved to admiration. The major generals of cavalry Luderitz and Oertz are killed, as well as col. Holzendorff of the Gens d'Armes. General Quadt, of the infantry, is killed. The loss of the enemy is computed to amount to between 6 or 7000 men, killed and wounded. We took 500 prisoners, amongst whom prince Lobkowitz; five pieces of cannon and three pair of colours, are fallen into our hands, and we have lost, in all, 2000 men, killed and wounded.

Brussels, Oct. 15. A courier is arrived here from Vienna, with marshal Brown's relation to their Imperial majesties, of the battle of the first of October.

The 30th of September, the king of Prussia marched in the night, at the head of 40,000 men, towards the Imperial army. Marshal Brown being informed of it, caused the vineyards and avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 men on each side, and from thence began to fire about two o'clock in the morning. At break of day the Prussian army was seen thro' the narrow passes of Weimar, where they formed themselves on the hills to the right, on the left, and in the bottom of Lowoschutz, and the battle began at seven o'clock, when the smoke cleared up. The fire on both sides was very brisk, and the Prussian cannon so much, that every one agreed they never heard any thing like it; notwithstanding which, the Imperial troops formed prodigies of valour, by sustaining the fire of the artillery with the greatest firmness, and by repulsing the enemy's attacks several times. The Prussians finding their efforts vain, began to throw red-hot balls into the village of Lowoschutz, and set fire to it; our infantry thus finding themselves between the hills of the village and the enemy's army, were obliged to quit the eminence on the right of the village, to form themselves in the plain; after which the fire ceased, and ceased entirely at three o'clock in the afternoon. His Prussian majesty retired behind the field of battle, where marshal Brown remained the next night; but finding the next day that his army were in want of water, his excellency

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For the Lond. Mag.



CHARLES FREDERICK
King of Prussia &c.&c.

Printed for R. Baldwin in Stater Nostr Row
1756.

turned to the camp at Budin on the second, and the Prussians had not yet taken possession of the village of Lowoschutz. Imperial cavalry performed wonders, bringing back that part of the enemy, so that they did not dare appear, and were obliged to retire behind their infantry.

The numbers of the killed and wounded on the part of the Imperialists do not amount to 2000 men; of the officers of distinction gen. Radicati and col. Szentik are killed, gen. prince Lobkowitz is wounded and taken prisoner, gen. Rant, col. Caroli, adjutant gen. Hager, the marshal's son, wounded, Goursi and Laffi are also wounded.

The enemy's loss must be much more considerable; we are assured, that three of their generals are wounded; we have some hundreds prisoners, among them are a great many officers.

Previous, or previous Resolution of Amsterdam, and the Towns of Dort, Haerlem, Gouda, Rotterdam, and Enckwyse, in relation to col. York's Demand of the 6000 Men, pursuant to a solemn treaty.

THAT it were to be wished the republic were in such a formidable situation as to have no reason to fear the forces of France, and to be able to resist Great-Britain: But the case being otherwise, it follows of course,

that the interest of the republic requires that she should carefully avoid ever might involve her in danger, or expose her to total ruin, when she is under no obligation by treaty to engage

as to the treaties, it is past all doubt, that the republic is not obliged by treaty to take part in differences, or wars kindled between other powers in Europe.

As to the troubles at present in question arising from the rise to differences concerning the respective possessions of England and France in America: And since the first of the hostilities, which are now transferred to Europe, doth not concern the republic, so she cannot be obliged to meddle in its effects. It was in this manner that the states general reasoned on the war in Poland; witness the resolutions of their noble and mightyesses of the 8th and 11th of January, 1733, and of the 13th of January, 1734. And England thought at that time in the same manner, as appears from the declarations of their noble and great assemblies of the third of February, 1734. If, however, the treaties were to be applied to the present case, when the

hostilities are transferred to Europe, the question would be, who ought to be adjudged the aggressor in Europe? And the uncontroversable answer must be, that England is the aggressor in Europe, by her seizing a considerable number of French ships.

A That the treaty of 1678, and the subsequent explanations in 1716, and others, being only defensive, cannot of consequence take place in the present case.

That the treaty of 1713, by which the succession to the crown of Great-Britain is guaranteed by the republic to the most serene house of Hanover, cannot now be alledged, because that succession is no ways concerned at present, Great-Britain being threatened with an invasion by his most christian majesty, only to revenge, and obtain reparation for the injury which his majesty pretends to have suffered by the capture of his ships of war and of the trading ships belonging to his subjects.

B So that when the *casus fœderis* proceeding from the aforesaid treaty actually exists, it will then be time to deliberate on it, that is, when the said succession is really in danger.

That the republic not being obliged by the tenor of treaties, as has been said, to furnish at present the succours in question, it has, moreover, been judged, that neither the expediency of the thing itself, nor the republic's strict union with Great-Britain, which seem to be motives for granting the succours, corresponds in any wise to the interest and present situation of the republic, inasmuch as they could be of no advantage to his Britannick majesty, because, according to the declaration made by France to the state, the sending of these succours would immediately lay the republic under a necessity of demanding, in her turn, succours from Great-Britain.

E It appearing, then, from what is said above, that the republic is not bound by her engagements, she is at liberty to declare rather for an exact neutrality, than to endanger the state; by giving England the succours demanded without being obliged to it by treaty.

That they had well considered, that the chusing this part would not be exempt from difficulties; but that necessity, and the interest of the republic, obliged them to take it, in consideration of her present situation.

G CHARLES Frederick, the present illustrious monarch of Prussia, with whose head we have obliged our readers, was born Jan. 24, 1711-12, being the eldest son

son of the late king. Frederick-William I. and his queen Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of king George I. and sister to his present majesty. On June 12, 1733, he was married to the princess Elizabetha-Christina of Brunswick-Lunenburgh-Beveren, and succeeded on the death of his father, May 20, 1740, to his extensive dominions. His majesty has three brothers and six sisters, one whereof is the present amiable queen of Sweden. As in our former volumes every transaction of this hero is recorded, we shall refer our readers thereto, in such a series as will afford them his compleat history, from his accession to the throne, to the present time. See our volumes for 1740, p. 303, 355, 386, 459. 1741, p. 51, 103, 155, 207, 259, 311, 415. 1742, p. 311, 363, 51, 155, 207, 259, 211. 1743, p. 260, 318, 632, 633. 1744, p. 414, 466, 519, 571, 621, 622. 1745, p. 631, 632. 1746, p. 71, 72, 103, 135, 616, 617. 1749, p. 143, 196. 1750, p. 295, 431, 432, 480. 1751, p. 47, 191, 239. 1752, p. 594, 603. 1753, p. 197, 390. 1755, p. 14, 398, 598, and our Magazines for the present year 1756.

WE have obliged our readers with the annexed correct and beautiful Map of Bohemia, with part of the bordering states, as the late battle fought, and the present transactions in that country, must make such a Map absolutely necessary to those who would have a clear idea of the motions of the several armies engaged against each other in that kingdom; which was also so torn and harassed in the last general war; to the principal events of which, regarding Bohemia, we think it not improper to refer. See our Magazines for 1741, p. 571, 623. 1742, p. 51, 415, 465, 625. 1744, p. 414, 466, 622. See also a plan of its capital, Prague, in 1742, p. 460, and our Magazines for the present year.

The JORDAN. A POEM: In Imitation of SPENSER, by —, Esq;

I.

AN antique vase of sovereign use I sing,
[Jordan hight.
Well known to young and old, and
The lovely queen, and eke the haughty king,
Snatch up this vessel in the (a) marksome
night. [wight,
Ne lives there poor, ne lives there wealthy
But uses it in mantle brown or green;
Sometimes it stands array'd in glossy white,
And oft in mighty (b) dortours may be seen,
Of China's fragile earth with sprigs of
flow'rs atween.

(a) Dark. (b) Dormitories. (c) A loose person. (d) Behaviour. (e) Company.
(f) Downt. (g) Lovers. (h) Burn. (i) Sorrow. (k) Youth.

II.

The virgin comely as the dewy rose,
There gently drops the softly-whisp'ring
rill; [blushing know
The (c) frannion, who ne shame,
At once the potter's glossy vase doth fill,
It whizzes like the waters of a mill.
Here frouzy housewives clear their loaded
reins;

The lumps of justice, with a ready will,
Grasps the round-handled jar, and tries
and strains, [water drawn
While slowly dripping down the feary

III.

The dame of Fraunce shall without shame
convey,

This ready needment to its proper place
Yet shall the daughters of the land of
Learn better (d) amenaunce and decent
grace:

Warm blushes lend a beauty to their face,
For virtue's modest tints their cheeks adorn,
Thus o'er the distant hillocks you may trace
The lucid beamings of the infant morn.
Sweet are our blooming maids, the sweetest
creatures born.

IV.

None but the husband, or the lover true
They trust with management of their affairs
Nor even these their closer moments view
When the soft (e) beavies seek the bow
by pairs, [tim'rous love

Then from our sight (f) accoy'd
From their dear (g) Bellamours the wings
fly; [scornful

Think not, bright youth, that their
Think not for hate, they shun the
am'rous eye, [youth to
Soon shall the fair return, nor doom

V.

While Belgick frowns across a charcoal
Replenish'd like the vestals' lasting
(b) Bren for whole years, and scorches
parts of love,

No longer parts that can delight inspire
Erst caves of bliss, now monumental
O British maids, for ever clean and
For whom I aye will wake my simple
With double care preserve that dun
Fair Venus' mystick bow'r, Dan Cupid
feather'd feat.

V.

So may your hours soft-gliding steal
Unknown to gnarring slander or to
O'er seas of bliss, peace guide her gon
Ne bitter dole empest the fragrant
O sweeter than the lilies of the dale
In your soft breasts the seeds of joy
grow,
Ne fell despair be here with visage
Brave be the youth for whom your
glow, [springal
Ne other joys but you the blooming

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON

IN TWO VOLUMES.
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ.
OF LONDON.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST OF WHICH CONTAINS
THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.
THE SECOND OF WHICH CONTAINS
A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF LONDON
AT THE PRESENT TIME.
LONDON: Printed by J. JOHNSON, in Pall-mall.
MDCCLXXXIII.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 424.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was A. Posthumus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHEN the noble lord who spoke last talked of diverting a drowning man from laying hold of a rope by which he might have saved himself, his lordship should have shown where that rope was to be found; but this he did not attempt to do, for a very good reason, because the noble lord who spoke before him had shewn, that it was impossible. The militia to be provided by this bill may perhaps be compared to a twig, by which the nation could not save itself from the present danger; but as the soil is good, it is to be hoped that this twig will, by proper cultivation, grow up in a few years to a large trunk, by which the nation may always be able to steer itself safe to the shore: Whereas, if you never put this twig into the ground, you can not expect that it will ever grow to be of any service; and if the soil should be quite impoverished by a continual culture of foreign weeds, it will then be too late to think of planting any thing that may be useful. What I mean by the soil, Sir, is the natural spirit and courage of our men, for, while these are preserved, a little exercise and discipline will always make them good soldiers; and a sufficient number of such men, when assembled together, will always deserve to be called an army. But ever since we took it into our heads to keep up a standing army of mercenary troops, and to call in foreign auxiliaries as often as we had occasion for them, we have most

industriously endeavoured to extinguish the natural spirit and courage of our men, by discouraging the use of arms, and every sort of military exercise, insomuch that many of the inferior rank of people amongst us, are now afraid of handling a gun or a sword, and are terrified at the very name of a soldier; and if this should once become general among our people, it will then be too late to think of establishing a militia, for a fellow that has been bred up from his infancy in such a way of thinking, must be several years in the army before he can, if he ever can, surmount the prejudice of his education.

From hence, Sir, we may see, that what I have called the soil may at last be altogether impoverished by the continual culture of that foreign weed called a standing army; for so I must call our present standing army, even tho' composed of what we call national troops. Such an army never was the natural produce of this kingdom; and while it is under its present regulation, I can hardly call those that belong to it Englishmen; because they live under a quite different sort of laws, and are very uncertain of its being ever in their power to restore themselves to the enjoyment of the laws of their country; which makes our standing army of much more dangerous consequence to our liberties than it would otherwise be; for if the soldiers of our army were by law intitled, as they are in France, and most other countries in Europe, to have their discharge upon demand, after a certain number of years service in the army, they would have some regard for the preservation of those liberties which they knew they might at a certain short period restore themselves to the enjoyment

N n n

enjoyment

enjoyment of ; but as no soldier, no nor any officer in our army, according to its present regulation, is by law intitled to have his discharge at any time in his whole life, we could not wonder should they upon any occasion concur in abolishing those invidious liberties, which they could never with any certainty hope to have a share in. And upon this occasion I must observe, that if the soldiers of our army were by law intitled to have their discharge upon demand, under proper regulations, after five or six years service, we should always have a great number of disciplined soldiers in the kingdom, besides those belonging to our army, which would add very much to our security against any invasion ; but it seems to have been the governing principle in our late politicks, to prevent, as much as possible, our having a disciplined soldier amongst us, besides those belonging to our standing army, or subject to our military law ; and this is what has greatly contributed to our present danger, and to the necessity we are now under of calling in foreign auxiliaries for our defence.

But this danger, and this necessity, Sir, will I hope open our eyes, and shew us the folly of this principle. Every man must now be convinced, that we ought to have always amongst us as many disciplined soldiers as possible ; and that, for this purpose, we ought to introduce some new regulations, as it is evident from experience that our present laws are ineffectual. I shall most heartily concur with the noble lord, who spoke last, in thinking, that, if it were possible, every freeman in the kingdom ought to be bred to arms, and taught military discipline ; and it is for this very reason I am for passing the bill now under our consideration ; because the design of it plainly is, to make it the interest of every man in the kingdom to breed himself to arms, and to make himself master of military discipline. The militia to be established by this

bill is not to be confined to the number appointed to be first chosen by lot : On the contrary, they are to serve but for three years ; and when that time is expired, they are to be replaced by a new choice of the like number in every parish, from among those that had not before served, which choice is to be repeated at the end of every three years, so that by rotation, as the bill expressly says, all persons, not excepted, must serve for three years in person, or by substitute.

Thus, Sir, it is plain that every man in the kingdom, not excepted, and the exceptions are as few as possible, must serve for three years in the militia, or procure one to serve as his substitute ; and we cannot suppose that any man can procure one to serve for him as his substitute, without paying him a considerable allowance for every day he is obliged to attend the service ; so that it will be every man's interest to serve himself, and consequently it will be every man's interest to breed himself up to arms, and to make himself master of military discipline. This bill therefore goes as far, in my opinion, as it is possible for us to go by law, towards rendering every freeman in the kingdom a disciplined soldier ; and I hope all the gentlemen of family and fortune in the kingdom will endeavour to render the law effectual, not only by their example, but by dispensing all the favours they have to bestow, to such as render themselves most remarkable for their diligence in the militia service, and their expertness in military discipline.

By this means, Sir, the ancient military spirit may be revived among all ranks of men, without reviving those military tenures which rendered the tenant so dependent upon his lord, that our great barons could easily raise an army against, as in favour of the government of their country, and were but too often ready to join with, instead of opposing the in-

vaders of their country. But no step towards reviving this military spirit can be expected from private men, unless the legislature begins with passing some new law for the purpose, and the bill now before us is, I think, as proper a law for this purpose as can be thought of. There may perhaps be some imperfections in it, some things that are not so clearly expressed, or so sufficiently provided for, as may afterwards be found to be necessary; but I have not as yet heard any thing mentioned that can induce as to reject the bill, as no inconvenience can ensue before we shall have an opportunity to explain and amend it by a new bill in the next sessions; and by having, before that time, a beginning made towards carrying the law into execution, we shall be much better able to judge what explanations or amendments may then be thought necessary; for till such a beginning be made we can have nothing but theory, which never does, in such a case, communicate such certain knowledge as practice.

Of this, Sir, we may be fully convinced by the very first objection that was made by the noble lord who spoke last: He was pleased to observe that, as gentlemen are not by the bill obliged to accept of being deputy lieutenants or commissioned officers in the militia, it may be found difficult, if not impossible, to find in many countries a sufficient number of gentlemen, qualified as the law directs, that will accept of such commissions. Experience, I hope, Sir, will shew this observation to be without any foundation. As we are all now become sensible of the danger this nation is, and always must be, exposed to, by not having a well regulated and well disciplined militia, I hope there is so much publick spirit among the landed and rich gentlemen of this kingdom, that they will all be not only ready, but proud of serving their country as deputy lieutenants or commission-

ed officers in the militia. But this we cannot certainly know until we have made the experiment, and we cannot make the experiment without passing this, or some such bill as this into a law. If it should by experience be found, that the landed and rich gentlemen of this kingdom are so void of publick spirit, and so regardless of the honour and safety of their native country, that few or none of them will accept of being deputy lieutenants or commissioned officers in the militia, methods must then be contrived, either for compelling them by penalties, or for tempting them by immunities or privileges,

This objection is therefore, Sir, an argument in favour of the bill now before us, as the legislature of every country ought to have the most certain knowledge how far the publick spirit of the people may be depended on, because from thence alone they can judge in what cases rewards or punishments may be necessary, for inducing or compelling men to do their duty to their country; and to qualify ourselves for defending our country by arms, when it becomes necessary, will, I believe, be admitted by all, but those enthusiasts called quakers, to be a duty incumbent upon every man of a proper age, and not labouring under any natural or legal incapacity. Then as to the other objection mentioned by the noble lord, it proceeded entirely from an oversight in his lordship, which in such a long bill I am not at all surpris'd at; for the bill expressly provides, that if any person so chosen by lot to serve in the militia, not being a quaker, shall refuse or neglect to take the oaths, and to serve in the militia, or provide a substitute, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds, and shall, at the end of three years, be appointed to serve again. Surely, if any person chosen by lot should neglect to appear at the time

and place appointed by the notice duly served upon him, he must be deemed to fall under this provision, and consequently to be liable to this penalty; for tho' he cannot be said to refuse, it must be allowed that he neglects to take the oaths, or to provide a substitute that will. But if any doubt should arise upon this head, for it is impossible to foresee, or at once to provide against all the doubts that may be started by captious lawyers: I say, if any doubt should arise from this head, when the law comes to be carried into execution, it will be extremely easy to remove it by a new bill next session, which may be passed into a law before this doubt can produce any inconvenience, either to the publick or to any private man.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, that this bill is intended, and that it will at least contribute to produce that effect which the noble lord who spoke last seems to be fond of: I mean, that of having all the freemen of this kingdom bred to arms, and taught military discipline; and this he was pleased to allow, and I most heartily concur with him in allowing it, to be the best guard we can have for our liberties, and the best military force we can provide for our defence. This, I say, is evidently the plan of the bill, consequently his lordship must in so far approve of it; and I think I may venture to say, that I have fully answered the only two objections he made to the form in which the bill now appears, therefore, I hope, I shall have the satisfaction to find his lordship concurring with me in opinion, that the bill ought to be passed into a law.

The next Speaker in this Debate was C. Plinius Cæcilius, who spoke in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WE have it from the highest authority, that, in the multitude of counsellors there is safety;

but we in this nation may from experience say, that in the multitude of legislators there is confusion; for our statute books are increased to such an enormous size, that they confound every man who is obliged to look into them; and this is plainly owing to a great change which has by degrees crept into our constitution. In old times almost all the laws which were designed to be publick acts, and to continue as the standing laws of this kingdom, were first moved for, drawn up, and published, in this house, where we have the learned judges always attending, and ready to give us their advice and assistance. From their knowledge and experience they must be allowed to be best able to tell, whether any grievance complained of proceeded from a non-execution of the law in being, and whether it be of such a nature as may be redressed by a new law. In the former case a new law must always be unnecessary, and in the latter it must be ridiculous; and when by the opinion and advice of the judges we find, that neither of these is the case, we have their assistance, whereby we are enabled to draw up a new law in such a manner as to render it effectual and easy to be understood. This is the true reason why in former times we had but very few laws passed in parliament, and very seldom, if ever, a posterior law for explaining and amending a former.

This, I say, Sir, was almost the constant method of law-making in old times; and that this method of law-making is most agreeable to the nature of our constitution, must appear from the very words of the writs of summons to parliament for the writs of summons to the members of this house are *ad consulendum*, whereas the writs for the other house are only *ad consentiendum*. But this method seems now to be quite altered: Every member of the other house takes upon him to be a legislator, and almost every new law is first drawn up and passed in the

other house, so that we have little else to do, especially towards the end of the session, but to read over and consent to the new laws they have made: Nay, some of them are sent up so late in the session, that we have hardly time to read them over, and consider whether we shall consent or no, which is remarkably the case with respect to the bill now under consideration: A bill which consists of near threescore different clauses, and a bill which underwent many alterations in the other house, and took up so much of their time, that they have scarcely left us so many days to consider it, as they employed months in framing it.

By this new method of law-making, Sir, the business of the two houses seems to be so much altered, that I really think the writs of summons ought to be altered: Those for the other house ought now to be *ad consulendum*, and those to the members of this *ad consentiendum*. But this is far from being the only inconvenience: The other house by their being so numerous, and by their being destitute of the advice and assistance of the judges, are too apt to pass laws, which are either unnecessary, or ridiculous, and almost every law they pass stands in need of some new law for explaining and amending it; and we in this house, whether thro' complaisance, or thro' want of time, are but too apt to give our consent, often without any amendment. By this means it is, that our statute books have of late years increased to such an enormous size, that no lawyer, not even one of the longest and most extensive practice, can pretend to be master of all the statutes that relate to any one case that comes before him; and this evil goes on increasing so much, every year, that it is high time for this house to begin to put a stop to it, by resolving not to pass any bill for introducing a new and standing law,

that comes from the other house, unless it comes up so early in the session as to leave us sufficient time to take the advice and assistance of the judges upon it, and to consider every clause of it maturely; and in every such case we ought to consider, whether a new law be necessary for the purpose intended; for no new law ought ever to be made, unless it appears to be absolutely necessary, as a multitude of useless laws is one of the greatest plagues a people can be exposed to: In the next place we ought to consider, whether the inconvenience, or grievance intended to be removed, be of such a nature, as to admit of being cured by any human law; for if it be not, we render ourselves ridiculous by the attempt: In the third place we ought to consider, whether by endeavouring to remove the grievance or misfortune then complained of, we may not probably introduce a much greater: And in the fourth place we ought to examine very strictly, whether the law be conceived in such terms as may be effectual for the end intended, and the several clauses so clearly expressed as can admit of no doubt.

I believe, Sir, every one that hears me will agree, that we ought to have all these things under our consideration, before we give our consent to the passing any bill into a law; and from hence every one must, I think, agree, that we cannot this session have time to consider such a long, such an important bill as this now before us, in such a serious and deliberate manner as we ought to do, before we give our consent to its being passed into a law. For my own part, I must confess, that I have not had time to examine this bill near so thoroughly as in duty to my country I think myself obliged to do; and from the cursory manner in which I have examined it, I cannot satisfy myself upon any one of the heads I have mentioned.

Perhaps,

Perhaps, a due execution of the laws now in being might render our militia more serviceable than they are at present, or, if any new regulation were necessary, it might, perhaps, be sufficiently provided for by some few amendments to the laws now subsisting: In either case, such a new and such an extraordinary regulation as is to be introduced by this bill, would be quite unnecessary. We have still subsisting many old laws for breeding the people up to arms, particularly one so late as towards the latter end of Henry VIII. by which it was enacted, That parents and masters should provide for each of their sons and male-servants, between seven and seventeen, a bow and two shafts, and cause them to exercise shooting; and that sons and male-servants, between the age of seventeen and sixty, should be furnished with a bow and two arrows, and should practise shooting therewith. Suppose this law were amended, and muskets and pistols put instead of bows and arrows: I believe it would contribute more towards propagating, or, if you please, reviving a martial spirit among the people, than any thing contained in the bill now before us; and if you can revive a martial spirit among the people, it will contribute more towards rendering our militia useful, than any law you can make for its regulation; for it is not so much the defect of the militia laws made in king Charles the Second's reign, as the decay of this martial spirit among the people, that has made our militia so contemptible and useless, as it is at present.

But this spirit, Sir, can never be revived or propagated solely by any law for assembling and training the militia: Every sort of popular spirit depends more upon fashion than upon law, and the fashions in every country proceed from, and depend upon, the example or practice of the rich and great. If they, in every

part of their behaviour, shew a true martial and active spirit; if they are every day seen employing themselves in some sort of military exercise, and if they shew a superior regard to such of their inferiors as they find most expert at those exercises; the spirit would soon spread like wild-fire among all ranks of people, and then the laws you already have would be fully sufficient for rendering the militia useful: Gentlemen of the best families and fortunes in the kingdom would not only accept, but aspire to have commissions in the militia: Instead of having but one general muster in the year, or training, by single companies, but four times in a year they would all concur in desiring the lord-lieutenant, or the deputy-lieutenants, of their respective counties to muster and train them as often as he or they pleased; and every man would gain esteem among his companions, according to the knowledge he acquired of military discipline and the agility and expertness he shewed in the performance of all sorts of military exercises. Our militia might then, indeed, be as good as any regular troops; because they would then be actuated by as true a martial spirit as any regular troops ever were, and in a year or two would be as much masters of military discipline as any regular troops can be.

This I say, Sir, would be, without any new law, the consequence of your reviving and propagating true martial spirit among the people, in general, and unless you can do this, no law you can make will ever render our militia useful, or at least not so useful as to be depended upon against an invading army of foreign veterans. Therefore this bill is not only unnecessary, but really it seems to me to be ridiculous, as it aims at doing what, in the nature of things, cannot be directly done by any law, but, if ever done, must be done by introducing a new fashion, and this, I fear, we shall never be able to do.

obtain the concurrence of the rich and great amongst us, without which no new fashion can ever be introduced; for whilst they have another way of recommending themselves to the notice of our government, to wit, by voting and speaking in parliament, or by their influence at elections, I am afraid, they will never be at the pains to aim at recommending themselves by their knowledge of military discipline, and their daily practice of military exercises.

The third consideration, Sir, which I mentioned, as always necessary for us to have in view when we are about passing any new law, was, whether we are not by removing one grievance exposed to the danger of introducing another much greater; and from hence there appears to me a very strong objection against our passing this bill into a law. I shall grant, that it would tend to the honour and safety of the nation, to have all our men of any property indued with a true martial spirit, provided with proper arms, and instructed in military discipline, but I am afraid of carrying it down to the very lowermost rank of our people, because it might produce two very dangerous effects. In the first place, it would take their minds very much off from industry and labour, and in the next, it would incline them to be mutinous and riotous. This was, perhaps, the reason why, in the militia act passed after the restoration, persons of no property were not charged towards the militia, nor obliged to serve in the militia, unless hired to serve for others. But by the bill now before us, the ploughman and journeyman husbandman must serve his three years as well as his master, nay, I believe, will be such only that will serve, because I doubt if any man will serve who can spare to hire one to serve for him: Thus none but the very lowest rank of our people are by this bill to be bred to arms, or taught military discipline; and as the arms are to be kept in places where the mob may

easily come at them, we may again see a Wat Tyler or Jack Cade triumphing, with much greater success, over all the men of property in the kingdom; for if such a mob should once get to any head, especially near London, I am afraid most of the common men of our regular army would join them. Thus a Patrona Ali might overturn our government, and place a new sovereign upon our throne, as well as he did at Constantinople; but as the mob of this country have no such religious regard for the royal family as they have in Turkey, that new sovereign would certainly be one, and probably one of the most infamous and cruel among themselves.

These, Sir, are in general my sentiments of the bill now under our consideration. Perhaps they may be wrong; but if they are, it proceeds from my not having had time to consider the bill so thoroughly as I ought, and not from any prejudice against the measure supposed to be intended. The measure itself I highly approve of: I most heartily wish that all the men of property in the nation were bred to arms and taught military discipline, but my wish does not go so low as journeymen, day-labourers, and servants. Our men of property are our only freemen, according to the meaning of the word among the old Grecians and Romans: They had no such men among them as those we call servants: Their servants were all slaves; and they never put arms into the hands of their slaves, but when they were in the greatest danger and distress. Even then they made them free the very moment they had put arms into their hands. This bill is therefore so far from being agreeable to my wish, that it is directly contrary to it; for as I have said, the certain consequence will, in my opinion, be, that our servants will be the only men amongst us that are to be bred to arms and taught military discipline.

This,

This, I am convinced, Sir, was not the end intended by the Hon. gentlemen who had the drawing up of this bill, therefore it is evident that it is not conceived in such terms as may be effectual for the end intended; and as to the several clauses, if I were to enter into a particular examination of them, I could shew that doubts must arise upon almost every one of them, and that some of them are such as will in practice be found absolutely inexecutable. Even as to the appointment of deputy-lieutenants and commissioned officers, I am in some doubt whether those that shall be appointed may not, if properly qualified, be obliged to serve; for the laws for empowering our sovereign to appoint sheriffs, do not, by any clauses in them, oblige those who are appointed to serve; and yet we know that they are, and have always been obliged to serve. If this doubt should be determined in the affirmative, it will be deemed such a hardship as must raise a general discontent; and if it should be determined in the negative, I am, with the noble lord who spoke first against this bill, fully convinced, that in many counties it will be impossible to get gentlemen to accept. This, it is true, cannot be certainly known until a trial be made, but to make a law which shall upon trial be found absolutely inexecutable, will surely derogate from the character of the legislature, and this we ought to avoid for our own sakes, as well as for the sake of our constitution, which would be in very great danger, if the people should conceive a mean opinion of the wisdom of the legislature.

For this reason, Sir, I am of opinion, that the objection made to the bill by my noble friend, is far from being weakened by the answer that has been made to it; and his other objection did not proceed from a mistake or oversight of his, but from a mistake or oversight in the drawing up of the bill. We all know how strictly our penal laws are interpreted, how strictly they always ought to be interpreted; for upon this the safety of every man's life, liberty, and property, in a great measure depends. Therefore, whatever the noble duke may think, I do not believe that any cautious judge would, I am sure no judge ought, to subject a man to a penalty for not appearing, when the law inflicts that penalty only upon his refusing or neglecting to take the oaths. Besides it might have been out of the man's power to have appeared at the time and place appointed; therefore this clause ought to have been drawn up in a more full manner, and some room

left for unforeseen and unavoidable accidents, by which a man's appearance might be prevented.

This bill likewise, Sir, labours under the same inconvenience that most of our late new laws labour under, by which I mean that of multiplying excessively, and in most cases needlessly the number of oaths. We have already rendered oaths so frequent, that even perjury itself is, I fear, become familiar to many of the vulgar, and this bill will add greatly to the misfortune. I can see no reason why any man should be obliged to swear to his qualification, as he is to be fined if he acts without being duly qualified; and in many cases an oath is to be administered where it is quite ridiculous to require any such solemnity: A militia man cannot by this bill be punished for being absent, for being drunk, for giving the lie to his serjeant, or for any other little peccadillo, without a solemn oath before a justice of the peace. But, Sir, it would be endless to take notice of all the errors, oversights, and imperfections of this bill, therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with declaring, that, in the light I view it in at present, I cannot give my consent to its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

TO THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. Ferguson, in his *Astronomy explained*, lately published, has the following observations upon the History of our Saviour's Crucifixion, which I hope you will insert in your Magazine, because, for the benefit of Christianity, they ought to be made as publick as possible; and therefore I send them to your Magazine, as being that which, I believe, goes into more hands than all the others put together.

Mr. Ferguson, after having given a full, clear, and distinct account of eclipses, observes as follows.

§. 347. From the above explanation of the doctrine of eclipses, it is evident that the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion was supernatural. For he suffered on the day that the passover was eaten and the celebration of the passover strictly commanded in several places of the Old Testament to be on the 14th day of the first month, or moon \dagger , which day, according to the Jews way of reckoning, from the first appearance of the moon after her change, fell upon the day of her being full. But the moon, when full, is in the side of the heavens, opposite

* St. John, ch. xviii. ver. 28.

† Exod. ch. xii. ver. 6, and many other places.

site to the sun, and therefore cannot at that time cast her shadow on the earth, neither does the total darkness in natural eclipses of the sun last five minutes, whereas the darkness at the crucifixion lasted three hours * ; and seems to have overspread much more of the earth than was possible from an interposition of the moon.

§. 348. The Jews always began their day at sun-setting, and kept the passover on the day of the first full moon after the vernal equinox (which, in our Saviour's time, fell on the evening of the 22d day of March.) For Josephus expressly says †, "The passover was kept on the 14th day of the month Nisan, according to the moon, when the sun was in Aries." And the sun always enters the sign Aries at the vernal equinox.

§. 349. There is a remarkable prophecy in Daniel, ch. ix. ver. 26, 27. concerning the year in which the Messiah should be cut off. *And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week; and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblations to cease.* Now, as it is generally allowed, that by each of Daniel's prophetick weeks was meant seven years, the middle of the week must be in the fourth year. And, as our Saviour did not enter upon his publick ministry, or confirming the covenant, until he was baptised, which, according to St. Luke, ch. iii. ver. 23. was in the beginning of his 30th year, or when he was full 29 years old; this prophecy points out the very year of his death; namely, the 33d year of his age, or fourth year of his publick ministry. Let us now try whether we can ascertain that year from astronomical principles and calculations.

The author then proceeds to this trial, and in the three following paragraphs clearly demonstrates, from astronomical principles and calculations, that our Saviour's death or crucifixion must have been in the 33d year of his age, or fourth year of his publick ministry; after which he observes as follows.

§. 353. The above 33d year was the 746th year of the Julian period, and the 1st year of the 102d Olympiad; which is the very year that Phlegon informs us was an extraordinary eclipse of the sun happened. His words are, *In the 4th year of the 102d Olympiad there was the greatest eclipse of the sun that ever was known: It happened at the sixth hour of the day, so that the stars of heaven were seen.* This time of day agrees exactly with the time that the darkness began, according to Matthew, ch. xvii. ver. 25. Mark, ch. xv. ver. 33. and Luke, ch. xxiii. ver. 44. October, 1756.

* *Matth. ch. xxviii. ver. 45.*

But whoever calculates, will find that a total eclipse of the sun could not possibly happen at Jerusalem any time that year in the natural way.

All this (from §. 348, to 353, inclusive) seems sufficient to ascertain the true time of our Saviour's birth and crucifixion to be according to our present computation; and to put an end to the controversy among chronologers on that head. From hence likewise may be inferred the truth of the prophetick parts of scripture, since they can stand so strict a test as that of being examined on the principles of astronomy.

B To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*A land, which from her seems to push the rest,
A land, within herself with wonders blest.*

Anonymous Distich on the Island of Great-Britain.

O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint!

VIRGIL.

C S I R,

WHOEVER has a true regard for the honour and welfare of Protestantism, his present majesty, and his illustrious house, or in other words for Church and State, and is but tolerably versed in history, and will sit down with a serious concern to ruminate on the present state of this nation, in its civil, military and ecclesiastical capacity, must lament to see how nearly it resembles the Grecian and Roman empires when they were verging towards the point of their dissolution. That general deluge of luxury and pride, profligacy of morals, and an open and avowed contempt of the Deity, BARNERY and VENALITY which overflowed them just before their ruin, is but too lively a picture of this nation, tho' too sad and disagreeable to the eye of every true Briton to behold with the least satisfaction. (See p. 427.) To consider it in its civil and military capacity, is a point that I shall leave to others; my design at present, Sir, being only to make a few reflections upon it in its ecclesiastical one. That regulations as to the income of the Clergy in the present state of the Church, are much wanting, is too visible to be denied; but how this is to be done, and by whom, I submit to those whom it more particularly concerns to consider. That there should be subordinate degrees of the Clergy in the government of the Church is a point which needs no proof. That there should be a suitable provision made for each degree, and all due honour and respect paid to them, so long as they behave worthy of the sacred Order, is another point equally

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† *Antiq. lib. iii. c. 8.*

as plain; but that there should be such unjust inequalities as to their income for support, is a *Phænomenon* much less difficult to solve, than to cure the grievance; but you know, Sir, *Tempora mutantur, &c.* It must certainly give offence to the enemies of the Church, as well as grief and concern to her friends, to see the great *Dignitaries* rolling in their coaches, and "sitting sumptuously every day," whilst the poor Curate is chained down by his generous Rector to supply himself and some acts of charity to his necessitous neighbours out of 30 or 40*l.* per ann. only, very few curacies exceeding that sum. Indeed there are too many livings (especially in this diocese) of too little revenue to support a clergyman and a family; and where the rectors or vicars of two such incompetent livings, are at too great a distance to serve both; their stipend to the curate can be only (as indeed it ought) in proportion to the duty and value of the living. It would be needless I suppose, Sir, to go back only about a century and half, to show upon how different a footing the disposal of livings and settlement of the cure were then: Needless, I say, because a proposal now of establishing church preferment in a more equal way, and of performing *Divine Service* in such a manner as would tend most to the honour of God, and the comfort of the necessitous part of his ministers, would, in these tenacious, self-interested times, be treated with too much ridicule and contempt. I am as far, Sir, from being a friend to the levelling Scheme among the Clergy as any man whatever, as that must, in its own nature, be not only absurd, but also quite inconsistent with an episcopal government of the Church: In God's name, Sir, let their graces and their lordships enjoy the revenues of the Church, but (with all due submission!) let them enjoy them with propriety and decency; I mean, in following, as their abilities and opportunities serve, the noble example of a late *Primate of Ireland*, whose memory will for ever reign in the hearts of all good and considerate men for his princely and munificent acts of piety and charity, as well to the necessitous part of the inferior Clergy, as to other indigent objects in his province. The miseries and hardships of the inferior Clergy of this nation, are most pathetically and honestly represented by one, who is well known to have drank deep of the Cup himself, to whose account I refer your readers; and I would fain know in what spirits a clergyman of sense and learning can collect his thoughts, who is forced to be rocking the cradle with one foot, and writing his sermon upon a pair of bellows supported

by the other: For the following hint very well be applied to the present state of the Clergy, as honest *Matt. Prior*, in a similar case of joint labour, with no less truth than humour, says to his friend Mountague,

"Nor would I have it long observed,
"That one Mouse eats while t'other
starv'd."

To consider now a little the secular and mercenary views of some of the Clergy, the merit of others neglected, and the generous, gentleman-like usage of some Rectors to their Curates. A certain great *Unitary* being reminded once, "That the church was in danger," replied, "Pish, poh, brother, never fear but it will hold out our time." This puts me in mind of an honest *Prebend*, who, at a dividend of the *Dean and Chapter*, cried out to a brother that sat next him, "On my conscience, (at the same time sweeping the money off the table, with a leering smile, into his broad beaver) I do think that the Church of England is the best constituted church this day upon earth." That it is so, taking it altogether, I am firmly persuaded myself, but in a few *somewhat* different from those who regard only the mere *Opus operatum*. To be serious. When *Hooker's* book of Ecclesiastical Polity was shown to the Pope, and he was afterwards how poorly that pious and learned author was provided for; *Holiness* replied, to some of the cardinals that were with him, "I never fear the Church that can neglect such men as *Hooker*." Was I to enumerate, Sir, those learned and laborious men, who have so nobly drawn their pens in defence of the Christian Cause, but at the same time been shamefully suffered (by those who were so well able, and whose duty it was to have made a better provision for them) to be oppressed with poverty, and at last upon a poor rectory or vicarage, I should trespass too much upon the patience of your learned readers, and therefore, with all due deference to the rest of the world, and learned, but neglected, labourers in the Vineyard, let the ever-memorable names of *Stephens*, and *Earbury*, two ingenious and learned defenders in the *Anglican* and *Bangorian* controversies; and of a honest, diligent, and judicious compiler of the best and noblest writings in the Christian world, reflecting no less lustre upon the authors themselves, than upon that Church which they so gloriously serve to defend, be sufficient. To proceed: I could mention to you, Sir, several *Vicars* and *Rectors* who (no doubt, for the Honour of God

* Our correspondent we hope considers absolute purity of morals, as one necessary recommendation to orders, at least to preferment in the established church.

Church) think themselves good ecclesiasts, in higgling with a poor Curate for very few pounds per ann. and take care to prefer those the most, who will serve for fat benefices for them the cheapest. thro' my respect to the Sacred Order, I forbear, and only ask if all such as these are not the spawn of *Ebion*, *Cerintbus*, *A* *Pharisees*, &c. the grievous *Wolves*, and *Hucksters* of the Gospel prophesied of, and mentioned by St. Paul? I know a very worthy young man here in the neighbourhood, who has been upon a Country Curacy these 10 years past; but, as he has the Misfortune of having much more merit than many of his cotemporaries, and at the same time not a friend to promote him, I believe I may safely venture to prophesy, that he will still be no more than a Curate 10 years hence, and that he will acquiesce in his having got to his *ne ultra*; and tho' he is my particular friend, and I have had an exact knowledge of him from his first coming into the world, yet I must needs give my voice against him, in saying, that he is very ill qualified for getting preferment now-a-days: for as to playing a smart game at *Whist*, being a good neck or nothing in *Hunting*, being a good Socio at *Drinking*, or toasting a pretty girl, he is a mere *Aff* at all these polite accomplishments, which procure such easy preferment to our dull, pliable *Coruscates*, and smart *Jessamy Sprigs* of divinity, who are of such a happy, flexible turn as to inter at an honest man who is so awkward and ill-bred as not to know how to play a *Weather-Cock* to the times: But then, as to the learned languages, explaining and reconciling texts of scripture, a general taste for the *literæ Humanioris*, and his probity and integrity of life and conversation, he is *Homo factus ad unguem*. Alas! Sir, these are very unhappy talents, as I have often told him, in such a declining age as this, for promoting merit, and will most probably be a bar to all hopes of further preferment; however, he has the great Satisfaction to hear his friends often quoting in his favour, that memorable passage of dean Swift's, "What pity it is that something is not done for poor Mr. *Eugenio*!" These reflections, Sir, upon the present state of the Church, which I am sorry I have so much occasion to make, will perhaps bring me under the imputation of being an enemy to the Clergy: but I hope that the sensible and worthy part of that venerable body of men will be pleased to observe, once for all, that it is by no means the sacred Function I aim at, but at the base and mercenary ends in the usurping of Preferment, and at those unworthy successours of the Apostles, who

have so far forgot the dignity of their high office, of being the ambassadors of heaven, as to depreciate its original and noble value with the base alloy of secular views; no, Sir, I honour that sacred Order too much; and will be bold to say, that no man alive has a profounder respect, or can have them in greater esteem and reverence: And to give them the utmost proofs I am able of the sincerity of my heart in this point, I do seriously and solemnly profess, that, was it in my power, I would buy up all the Impropropriations in England, and present them to the Church in a full Convocation; and should have as much real pleasure and satisfaction in seeing the Church's Temporalities restored to the Clergy, as they could have themselves in having their First Fruits and Tithes remitted to them by the Piety of an *Augusta*. Horace has long ago, Sir, observed, and very justly too, that the *Ridiculum* has generally a much stronger and better effect upon the vices and follies of the times than the *Acer*; but the present age is happily blest with such a front of *Brass* as not to know what a modest blush is, and absolutely bids defiance to the one as well as the other, by a supercilious treatment of those smart and lively papers of the *Speclators*, &c. *Connoisseur*, *World*, and other poignant writers, so that the sense of shame is now entirely banished from among the children of men. Indeed, with regard to religion and the Sacred Writings, we are so far arrived to the *rara Temporum felicitas*, (under the emperor *Trajan*) that, *sentire quæ velis, & quæ sentias dicere, licet*; but in all other respects, in point of morality, virtue, patriotism, and common honesty, we feel sufficiently the dismal effects of an Iron Age, whilst we in vain wish for the return of a Golden one. The goddess *Astræa*, with her beautiful train of attendants, has long since taken her flight from this once happy island, desirous of being an inhabitant of purer regions, and has left it to be poisoned and plagued with the baneful blasts of *Dæmons*, *Furies*, and *Harpies*. As this island is detached from the continent, it seems by its situation to have been originally designed by Providence to make its inhabitants compleatly happy within themselves, were they but sensible of their happiness, and knew properly how to value it aright: But God, in his just judgments, is pleased to let a Curse go forth upon some nations for their being so wilfully blind, as that they will not see their own happiness, and pursue them till they are ripe for a total excision. This, it is greatly to be feared, will be our case, and much more

than we imagine, if it is not timely prevented by a national repentance and reformation. Oh England! how art thou fallen! and how shamefully degenerated are thy Sons and Daughters from their primitive piety, virtue, and integrity! We daily wish to see better times; but as we go on, I fear, this can never be till the final *Renovation* of all things. As there is too close a parallel between the present state of this nation and that of ancient Rome, so justly complained of by one of her princes of poetry, and too fully verifies his prophecy of a still grosser degeneracy of that nation, with which I shall now take my leave of you, Sir, and, for the benefit of your fair readers, shall give it you as it stands in Mr. Francis's elegant translation of it into our own language. (Hor. lib. iii. Ode 6. "*Fructus culpe, &c.*" "*Utrum parentum, &c.*")

"Fruitful of crimes, this age first stain'd
Their happy offspring, and profan'd
The nuptial bed, from whence the woes
Which various and unnumber'd rose
From this polluted fountain-head,
O'er Rome and o'er the nations spread.
More vicious than their father's age—
Our fires begot the present race,
Of actions impious, bold and base,
And yet, with crimes to us unknown,
Our sons shall mark the coming age their
own."

I am, Sir,

Norwich, Yours, &c.

August 30, 1756.

LARUS.

From the INSPECTOR, No 332.

THERE is an island situated in the north-west parts of Europe, famous for the liberty its inhabitants enjoy of thinking, speaking and acting (except where the gallows is immediately threatened, and sometimes even where it is) just as prompted by the whim which at that instant predominates. It is remarkable, that the greatest abusers of this liberty are such as contend that they have no right to any at all! Where, in the perpetual mutation of their dress, they still contrive something which, in Japan, would be thought to the last degree preposterous. Where, you may behold the heirs to great titles and possessions, together with opulent equires (who, by the way, derive this appellation from the French word *ecuyer*, a groom) nicely conforming to that elevated character, and by the means of a slouched hat, a striped flannel waistcoat, a greasy fustian frock, and a clownish behaviour throughout, aiming at the dignity of John Hottler; and yet, in a trice, the same individual persons shall issue forth the most finical conceits in nature.

Where, among the ladies, even of the highest quality, happy is she, who in her negligee can come nearest to the station of a chambermaid; or in her sack, fierce cox and streamers, keep pace with a modest strumpet; and in her riding-habit appear like a highwayman, who would blow your brains out. Where, the fair contenting at nought the softness and delicacy, which formerly was the characteristic of that sex, act like the amazons of old (and contrary to the famous *Romeo Hood*, who would associate with no man who could not beat him) seem resolved not to match unless with such as they are sure they can beat. These are distinguished by the name of Bucks, repeating that of Dame, which in French signifies a Lady, or a Doe. Where, a fashionable scoundrel, gamester, pimp, or syphilant is caressed, whilst modest merit is discountenanced. Where, daring to do an injury, and maintain it at the point of the sword, is taken for courage and honour. Where, men of this stamp are by way of eminence stiled Bloods. Where, these Bloods and Bucks push at every one they meet, affect to have no bowels, laugh at another's calamity, and think it cowardice to fear God. Where, the generality are covetous of another's, and profuse of their own. Where, many a man has been known to squander an estate of three or four thousand pounds a year good rents, while grasping at a precarious place of one thousand. Where, another shall build him a palace so expensive, that, by the time it is finished, he has scarce a groat left to make a fire in the kitchen. Where, if you dine with an acquaintance, you are to pay his servants three times as much as your dinner is worth, besides the obligation to your host. Where, the maimed seamen are removed from the hold of a ship, into a regal edifice, adorned with all the most sumptuous orders of architecture (for the sake of which finery, the number, as well as the provisions of these poor creatures, are much limited) whilst the monarch is poorly lodged in a patched building: Where, also the horses are often better lodged than their owner.

Where, there is one form of religion established by the laws of the country, but in reality almost as many followed as there are people in it; for, besides a number of sects, who professedly maintain opposite doctrines, hardly any two of the same church or meeting, can in all points agree which is the straightest road to heaven; and thus are wrangling all their lives long, about the best manner of obtaining the peace of God. Where, there

a whole community, who think it an indispensable duty to God, carefully to avoid shewing the least civility to man; and where the mere infants of this species, can neither be terrified nor cajoled into pulling off the hat, making a curtsy, or drinking your health; with whom likewise the nose is deemed a more expressive organ of speech than the mouth. Where others hold a goggle-eye, or a distorted countenance, more emphatical than the mouth. Where, some will by no means wash themselves till they are adults, and then do it to some purpose, not without the risque of drowning. Where, the idle gossips of the national church are assiduous frequenters of it (to the neglect of every social duty) as the most convenient rendezvous for making their card-matches, and retailing the calumnies of the day. Where, the sense of the text is inverted, and instead of "Godliness is great gain," they oft read that "Gain is great godliness." Where, the said gossips (to the no small disturbance of the sincerely devout) trick their persons with a profusion of embroideries, laces, brocades, and jewels; admirably adapted to the terms, "Vile, wretched, miserable sinners," which occur in the service. Where, the greatest enemies are usually the bitterest enemies, in proportion as they have it more in their power to betray, beggar, and abuse each other. Where, the sole employment (whether of mind or body) of those as can afford to be good for nothing, is to invent, and insatiably to pursue, a variety of dissipations. Where, to appear in the streets, cultivate the language, except at their own money, import the tawdry manufactures, cooks, wines, barbers, att-de-chambres, and all the debaucheries of a fantastical, insidious, and imitable neighbour, is looked upon as the height of gentility. Where, among the great, the shadow is often taken for the substance; and tho' eternally out, they are never cured by experience, the mistakes even of fools. For instance, they will swagger, and even give an enemy a kick on the pate, without being provoked against his resentment, the consequences of which is, being run thro' the head. Where, their own proverbs, such as "Shutting the stable door when the horse is stolen, Coming a day after the thief," (originally meant as cautions) become so many standing rules for conduct. Where, if the estate needs a steward, a secretary, the ship a pilot, and it is rarely considered who is the fittest to that office, but whom the best fairs. Hence a brute, fop, or

junction requiring sedateness, masculine resolution, and conduct. Hence a man who has ruined his affairs, and dare not show his face in his own country, is sent to lick himself whole by a superintendency in a remote province. Where, if a trespass be threatened or committed, these stewards reject the assistance of the brave tenants, who are able, willing, and greatly interested in opposing such encroachments on their properties, and hold it more advisable, at a monstrous expence, to procure hirelings, who care not a farthing what becomes of the landlords, tenants, or lands. Where, power assumes a prerogative of begetting a total change in the nature of things. Where, the ready way to riches, &c. is not at all to merit them, but with confidence to assert that black is white; and tho' all the senses give the lie to these bold assertions, yet luckily for them (and for those who knowing black to be really black, will make their advantage of that knowledge) this country abounds with dupes. Where, — But the Inspector does not think it prudent to indulge this correspondent any further at present, tho' he will not be displeased to hear from him again on any future occasion.

Copy of a Letter from a learned Gentleman at Naples, dated Feb. 25, 1755, concerning the Books and ancient Manuscripts dug out of the Ruins of an Edifice, near the Site of the City of Herculaneum. (See p. 416.)

IN obedience to your commands, I send you the best account I can of the writings. You must know then, that within two years last past, in a chamber of a house, (or more properly speaking, of an ancient villa, for by many marks it is certainly known, that the place where they are now digging, was never covered with buildings, but was in the middle of a garden) there has been found a great quantity of rolls, about half a palm long, and round; which appeared like roots of wood, all black, and seeming to be only of one piece. One of them falling on the ground, it broke in the middle, and many letters were observed, by which it was first known that the rolls were of papyrus. The number of these rolls, as I am told, were about 150, of different sizes. They were in wooden cases, which are so much burnt, as are all the things made of wood, that they cannot be recovered. The rolls however are hard, tho' each appears like one piece. Our king has caused infinite pains to be taken to unroll them, and read them; but all attempts were in vain; only by sitting some of them, some words were observed. At length Signor

Alfemani

Assemani, being come a second time to Naples, proposed to the king to send for one father Antonio, a writer at the Vatican, as the only man in the world who could undertake this difficult affair. It is incredible to imagine what this man contrived and executed. He made a machine, with which, (by the means of certain threads, which, being gummed, stuck to the back part of the papyrus, where there was no writing) he begins, by degrees, to pull, while with a sort of engraver's instrument he loosens one leaf from the other, (which is the most difficult part of all) and then makes a sort of lining to the back of the papyrus, with exceeding thin leaves of onion (if I mistake not) and with some spirituous liquor, with which he wets the papyrus, by little and little he unfolds it. All this labour cannot be well comprehended without seeing. With patience superior to what a man can imagine, this good father has unrolled a pretty large piece of papyrus, the worst preserved, by way of trial. It is found to be the work of a Greek writer, and is a small philosophick tract (in Plutarch's manner) on musick; blaming it as pernicious to society, and productive of softness and effeminacy. It does not discourse of the art of musick. The beginning is wanting, but it is to be hoped, that the author's name may be found at the end; it seems however to be the work of a stoic philosopher; because Zeno is much commended. The papyrus is written across in so many columns, every one of about twenty lines, and every line is the third of a palm long. Between column and column is a void space of more than an inch. There are now unrolled about thirty columns, which is about a half of the whole, this roll being one of the smallest; the letters are distinguishable enough. Father Antonio, after he has loosened a piece, takes it off where there are no letters; and places it between two chrystals for the better observation; and then, having an admirable talent in imitating characters, he copies it with all the lacunæ, which are very numerous in this scorched papyrus; and gives this copy to the canon Mazzocchi, who tries to supply the loss, and explain it. The letters are capital ones, and almost without any abbreviation. The worst is, the work takes up so much time, that a small quantity of writing requires five or six days to unroll, so that a whole year is already consumed about half this roll. The lacunæ, for the most part, are of one or two words, that may be supplied by the context. As soon as this roll is finished, they will begin a Latin

one. There are some so voluminous, and the papyrus so fine, that unrolled they would take up an hundred palms space. They tell me that some of the Latin ones are in a running hand; which confirms the opinion of the marquis Maffei, "That the character, by us absurdly called Gothic and Lombard, is the antient running hand, corrupted by time." However, I have not seen any of these last. The curiosity of these papyri is, that there is no little staff of wood, on which they were rolled.

Thus I have told you all that I know concerning these papyri.

We may comfort ourselves that the affair is in good hands; being under the care and conduct of so learned an antiquarian as the canonico Mazzocchi, and of this able and adroit father Antonio.

A DECLARATION of the MOTIVES which have obliged his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the Designs of the Court of Vienna. Berlin, 1756.

EVER since the conclusion of the peace of Dresden, the court of Vienna industriously employed itself in finding out means to invalidate, or break it. To this end, her measures, as well secret, as avowed, have been directed.

It is stipulated by the 8th article of the peace of Breslau, renewed by that of Dresden, "That the commerce of Austria and Silesia should remain upon the foot on which it was in the year 1771 before the war, until a new regulation is agreed upon."

The court of Vienna, who respect the faith of treaties no otherwise, than as the execution of them is enforced by arms, began, from the year 1755, to lay a duty of 30 per cent. on all merchandizes manufactured in Silesia; and, in spite of the representations made by several Prussian commissaries, sent at different times for that purpose, to Vienna, scarce had they concluded the late treaty of Versailles, but they raised this duty to 40 per cent.

Altho' this proceeding is unfriendly, oppressive, and contrary to the faith of treaties; and tho' a prince, more ambitious than the king, might find, in the non-observance of a treaty of peace, a pretext for a lawful war; this only, which becomes but a trifle, when compared with the other grievances, which subsist against the court of Vienna, is passed lightly over.

To avoid all useless declamation, will be sufficient to bring to light the projects of the court of Vienna, which

dangerous designs discover themselves, as well by their secret negotiations, as by their present conduct.

Scarce had the empire returned into the new house of Austria, but those ambitious projects were renewed, which the emperor, Ferdinand II. would have executed, had there not been a cardinal de Noailles, prime minister of France, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, both of them his co-temporaries, to oppose them.

In imposing servitude on the princes of Germany; establishing despotism in the empire; abolishing the protestant religion, the laws, the government, and the liberties, which that republick of princes and sovereigns enjoy: The court of Vienna found as obstacles in their way, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, France, the guarantee of the peace of Westphalia; Prussia, whom all sorts of motives obliged not to suffer such enterprizes; and lastly, the Grand Signior, whose divisions in Hungary might overturn the best concerted measures.

These were so many bulwarks, which was necessary to undermine successively. The court of Vienna judged it necessary to begin with Prussia, because, under colour of reclaiming a province, which they had yielded up to the king of Prussia by the peace, they might divert the eyes of the publick from those more dangerous designs, which they intended to conceal.

For this purpose the treaty of Petersbourg was concluded. The court of Vienna, not content with a defensive alliance, against which no objection could be made, laid a scheme to embroil the court of Berlin with that of Petersbourg, and to make a treaty with the empress of Prussia against the Ottoman Porte.

Both these projects succeeded. The treaty against the Porte was concluded; and by sparing neither impostures nor calumnies, the Austrian ministers brought about a misunderstanding between the king and the empress of Russia; tho', in reality, these two courts had no disputes to discuss. Their plenipotentiaries were mutually recalled, in order that, without troublesome inspectors being removed, the Austrian ministers might the more easily carry on their impositions.

They armed Russia, and induced them to make all those warlike demonstrations at the frontiers of Prussia, which we have seen renewed every year, in the hope that chance might furnish an occasion of rupture between the two powers. It was wished for at Vienna, where they flattered themselves, that they should appear in that war, as auxiliaries of

the empress of Russia. The hopes of the Austrian ministers might have been easily accomplished; for there is but one step from preparations to hostilities; and war would have been kindled, if the king had not, by a steady and moderate conduct, carefully avoided every occasion, which might embroil him with the court of Russia; as one removes from a fire, they mean to extinguish all combustible matter, which would serve only to increase it.

Things were in this situation, when the affairs of America began to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. A general war answered the purpose of the court of Vienna, as it was necessary, that the great powers should be taken up with their own interests, in order that she might bring her designs to a happy conclusion.

The views of the court of Vienna were unknown at London. The king of England being engaged in a war with France, demanded of the empress-queen, the succours, which he thought he had a right to expect from her good faith and her gratitude. He was persuaded, that, after having lavished his treasures and his troops, after having sacrificed the interests of his kingdoms, and even exposed his sacred person, to reinstate that princess in the possession of the inheritance of her fathers, her gratitude would be proportionable to the service he had done her.

Great, therefore, must have been his surprize, when he understood, that that princess would not hear of furnishing any succour, unless England would enter into the plot, which she had formed against the king's dominions and possessions.

The king of England, whose sentiments are too noble, and too generous, to adopt schemes, which were incompatible with his good faith, rejected all the propositions which were made to him.—From that time, he took measures with the king, with whom he is united by the ties of blood; and these two princes, in order to avert the storm, which threatened Germany, made the convention of neutrality signed at London.

The tranquillity of Germany was too incompatible with the designs of the court of Vienna, for them to neglect any method of frustrating the measures taken for the maintenance of it, by those princes, who had the good of their country at heart. Intrigues were immediately renewed at Petersbourg with redoubled application, and the Austrian ministers there, formed a plan tending to dismember all the king's possessions.

But this was not enough.—It was necessary also to put France out of the question,

question, in order to have their hands entirely at liberty in Germany; and this gave rise to the treaty of Versailles.

The king does not impute offensive views to the court of France, in the conclusion of this alliance. His majesty does justice to the purity of the most Christian king's intentions; but he is sorry he cannot say the same of the court of Vienna, whose conduct, since the signing of that treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

From that time intrigues were redoubled in France; and as the end proposed at Vienna tended to nothing less, than insensibly to bring on a rupture between France and Prussia; no kind of sinister methods, no malicious insinuations, no devices, nor fallacious subterfuges were spared, in order to attain it.

In so critical a juncture as this, when the court of Vienna was at work all over Europe, in stirring up enemies against the king, in calumniating his proceedings, and in giving bad interpretations to the most innocent things;—when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to seduce, and to lull asleep, the several powers, according as they judged it useful to their designs;—when offensive measures are taken against the king;—when the court of Vienna are amassing warlike stores and provisions in Moravia and Bohemia; making powerful armaments; and forming camps of 80,000 men in their dominions;—when lines of Hungarians and Croats are posted along the frontiers of Silesia; and camps are marking out on the king's limits;—when peace resembles war, whilst, at the same time, the Prussian troops were quiet, and there is not a single tent pitched:—The king thought, that it was time to break silence.

His majesty ordered M. Klinggräfe, his plenipotentiary minister at the Imperial court, to demand of the empress-queen, whether all those great preparations of war, which were making on the frontiers of Silesia, were designed against the king, or what were the intentions of her Imperial majesty?—The empress-queen answered in express terms, “That, in the present juncture, she had found it necessary to make armaments, as well for her own defence, as for that of her allies, and which did not tend to the prejudice of any body.”

So vague an answer, in so critical a minute, required a more precise explanation. Wherefore M. Klinggräfe received fresh orders; and represented to the empress: That, after the king had dissembled as long as he thought consistent with his safety and his glory; the bad designs which were imputed to the empress

would not suffer him longer to disguise any thing; that he had orders to inform her, That the king was acquainted with the offensive projects, which the courts had formed at Petersburg; that he knew, they had engaged to attack together unexpectedly; the empress-queen with 80,000; the empress of Russia with 120,000 men; that this design, which was to have been put in execution in the spring of the year, was deferred till the spring, on account of the Russian troops wanting recruits; their fleets, marines, and Livonia, come to support them; that the king made the empress arbitress of peace or war; that, if she desired peace, he required of her a clear and formal declaration, consisting of a positive assurance that she had no intention to attack the king, either this year or the next; that he should look upon any ambiguous answer, as a declaration of war; and that he called heaven to witness, that the empress alone would be guilty of the innocent blood that should be spilt, and of the unhappy consequences of war.

To so just and equitable a demand, when given an answer, still more haughty, and less satisfactory, than the former; the purport whereof is sufficient to convince the publick of the ill intentions of the court of Vienna.

This answer contains in so many words, —“That his majesty, the king of Prussia had already been employed for some time in all kinds of the most considerable preparations of war, and the most disquieting with regard to the publick tranquillity, when, on the 26th of last month, the prince had thought fit to order explanations to be demanded of her majesty, the empress-queen, upon the military dispositions which were making in her dominions, and which had not been resolved upon till after all the preparations which his Prussian majesty had already made.”

That these facts were known to Europe;

That her majesty, the empress-queen might, therefore, have declined giving explanations upon subjects which did not require them; that, however, she had been pleased to do it, and to declare with her own mouth to M. Klinggräfe, in an audience she granted him on the 26th of July;

That the critical state of publick affairs made her look upon the measures, which she was taking, as necessary for her safety, and that of her allies; and that, in all respects, they did not tend to the prejudice of any one;

That her majesty, the empress-queen had undoubtedly a right to form her judgment

ment she pleased, on the circumstances of the times; and that it belonged, likewise, to none but herself to estimate her dangers; *But* that, besides, her declaration was so far, that she could never have imagined, that it could be thought otherwise; *That* being accustomed to receive, as well as to practice, the attentions which foreigners owe to each other; she could hear, without astonishment and the best sensibility, the contents of the memorial, presented by M. Klinggrafe the instant, an account of which had been laid before her; *That* this memorial was such, both as to the matter and the expressions, that her majesty, the empress-queen, would herself under a necessity of transgressing the bounds of that moderation, which she had prescribed to herself, were to answer the whole of its contents. *Yet*, that, in answer to it, she was pleased, that M. Klinggrafe should be better acquainted; *That* the informations, which had been given to his Prussian majesty, of an offensive alliance against him, between her majesty, the empress-queen, and her majesty the empress of Russia, as also all the circumstances and pretended stipulations of the said alliance, were absolutely false and forged; and that no such treaty with his Prussian majesty did exist, or had existed; *That* this declaration would enable all to judge, of what weight and solidity the dreadful events are, which M. Klinggrafe's memorial announces; let them see, that, in all events, they never be imputed to her majesty the empress-queen. *This* is the second answer of the court of Vienna. A short recapitulation will show the insufficiency and incongruity of the facts, which that court would have been looked upon as known to all Europeans, are so different from what they declare them to be, that this article must be further cleared up.—Upon the Russian demands in the month of June, the emperor caused four regiments to pass into Pomerania; and his majesty gave orders, that his fortresses should be put into a state of defence; and this is what gave great umbrage to the court of Vienna, that an army of above 80,000 men was ordered to assemble in Bohemia and Moravia.—If the empress had detached troops from Bohemia into Tuscany, would she have had room for apprehensions for her army there? It is plain then, that the

march of these four regiments for Pomerania, only served the court of Vienna, as a pretext to palliate her ill intentions. Upon the news, that the Austrian army was assembled in Bohemia; the king ordered three regiments of foot, which had been in quarters in Westphalia, towards Halberstadt; and, to avoid every thing that could give umbrage to the court of Vienna, he did not send a single regiment into Silesia; the troops remaining quiet in their garrisons, without even horses, and the other necessities for an army which is to encamp, or which has designs of invasion. But the court of Vienna, continuing, on one hand, to hold the language of peace, and, on the other, to take the most serious measures for war; not content with all these demonstrations, caused another camp to be marked out, near a town, named Hotzenplotz, situated on a spot belonging indeed to them, but which lies directly between the fortresses of Neisse and Cosel; and moreover, her army in Bohemia is preparing to occupy the camp of Jaromirs, within four miles of Silesia. Upon all these advices, the king thought it time to make the dispositions which his safety and his dignity required of him, and he gave orders for his army to provide themselves with horses, and to be in readiness to march, that he might not lie at the discretion of a court so well-intentioned to his interests as that of Vienna. If his majesty had had any formed design against the empress, he might, with ease, have put it in execution two months sooner, without giving her time to assemble such strong armies. But the king was negotiating, whilst his enemies were arming. He has done no more than follow the measures of the Austrians; so that this article, which the court of Vienna lays so much stress upon, serves only to set their ill designs in a full light. Another passage of their answer, which is equally inconclusive, is, where mention is made of that so clear declaration which was given to M. Klinggrafe.—This declaration, tho' called so clear, still remains unintelligible. Who are the allies of the empress, that are threatened with war? Is it the court of France? Or that of Russia? Really, one must be strangely blinded, to attribute to the king a design of attacking either of those courts: And such an enterprize would surely require something more than four regiments being sent into Pomerania. The court of Vienna say, that they do not mean to attack any body; might they not as easily have said, that they would not attack the king of Prussia, by name? *P*app of *M. Kling-*

October, 1756.

M. Klinggrafe's memorial, the subject-matter of which the court of Vienna complains of, could not have appeared disagreeable, but to a court which has no mind to give their neighbour assurances of the purity of their intentions.

In fine, the article on which the court of Vienna insists the most, in this answer, is her alliance with Russia, the stipulations of which, as they say, are absolutely false and forged. It is easy for the Austrian ministers to deny this convention; but besides the facts that are published relating to it, there are circumstances which seem sufficiently to indicate, at least, a concert.—In the beginning of June the Russian troops approached the frontiers of Prussia.—An army of 70,000 men was formed in Livonia, at the same time that they were preparing at Vienna to assemble a strong army in Bohemia, which was to appear there under the name of an army of observation.—Towards the middle of that month, the Russian troops received orders to return into their quarters, and the Austrian camps were put off till next year.—Notwithstanding these suspicions and indications, the king would have been glad to hear from the court of Vienna, that they deny projects which would do no honour to their moderation; if they had vouchsafed to add a word of answer to the demand which had been made them.—The point was, to give assurances that they would not attack the king, either this year or the next. This was the most essential article of M. Klinggrafe's memorial; and it is precisely to this, that no manner of answer is given. Does not this silence sufficiently shew what the designs of the court of Vienna tend to? And, indeed, the contradiction between their words and their actions, is but too visible.—Let pacifick language on the one hand, and numerous armies on the frontiers of Silesia on the other; let a pretended aversion to war, and at the same time a refusal of those positive assurances the king thought he had a right to demand, be considered; and then let it be asked, which of the two wishes for war, the power whose armies are encamped on his neighbour's frontiers, or that whose troops are quiet in their quarters?

It is plain, then, by this haughty and disdainful answer, that the court of Vienna, far from desiring peace, breathe nothing but war; and propose, by continual artifices and haughtiness, to drive the king into it, in order to have a pretext for reclaiming the assistance of their allies; but it is not to be imagined, that

those allies have promised succour, to authorize the injustice of such proceedings, and to hinder the king from preventing designs which are but too evident; but by refusing the assurances which the king demanded, they shew plainly enough that they are resolved to disturb the peace and tranquillity which Germany has hitherto enjoyed.

Altho' this answer leaves no further doubt about the designs of the empress-queen; and altho' it lays the king under the necessity of taking the only part which is consistent with his honour and glory, his majesty has been pleased still to make one last attempt to shake the inflexibility of the court of Vienna: And, in taking the necessary measures for his security, thought he ought not to neglect the means of preserving peace.—It is with this view, that M. Klinggrafe has been ordered to declare a third time, that the empress would yet actually give a positive assurance, that she would not attack the king, by name, either this year or the next; in that case, his majesty would directly withdraw his troops, and would restore things to the state where they ought to be.—But, this last having been as fruitless as the former one, his majesty flatters himself, that, having exhausted all that could be expected from his moderation, all Europe will render him the justice which is his due, and will be convinced, that it is not the king, but the court of Vienna, that will have war.

If the empress sincerely desired peace as she would have it believed, why does she not explain herself in clear terms, and in a formal manner, when it was left to her option?—But an answer which is equivocal, and susceptible of any interpretation; and a constant refusal to give the only explanation that could satisfy the king; are, properly speaking, nothing but a tacit avowal of the dangerous projects of which she is accused.—This conduct, on the part of the house of Austria, gives the king no certainty for the future.—On the contrary, his majesty, who has closely attended to the conduct of the court in all their negotiations, is well acquainted with their practices, and with the insinuations which they throw out to all the princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form leagues against Prussia.—It is the knowledge of these malicious designs which puts the king under the necessity of preventing them.

It is certain, that the king does not commence hostilities.—But, as this term has been frequently confounded with aggression

; and as the court of Vienna is always tentative and ready to misrepresent the proceedings of Prussia; it is thought necessary to distinguish the meaning of these words. By aggression is understood every thing which is diametrically opposite to the sense of a treaty of peace. An offensive league:—The stirring up of enemies, and prompting them to make war upon another power:—Designs of invading another prince's dominions:—A sudden irruption:—All these different circumstances are so many aggressions; altho' the last only can be properly called an hostility.

Whoever prevents these aggressions may commit hostilities; but is not the aggressor.—In the succession-war, when the troops of Savoy were in the French army in Lombardy, the duke of Savoy made a treaty with the emperor against France:—The French disarmed these troops, and carried the war into Piedmont:—It was, therefore, the duke of Savoy who was the aggressor; and the French who committed the first hostilities.—The league of Cambray was an aggression:—If the Venetians had then prevented their enemies, they would have committed the first hostilities; but they would not have been the aggressors.

Since, then, the court of Vienna will break thro' treaties, guarantied by all the powers of Europe:—Since their ambition wantonly overturns the most sacred bars to the avarice of mankind:—And since they want to open to themselves a way to despotism over the German empire;—and their vast designs aim at nothing less than to overthrow that republick of princes which it is the duty of emperors to support:—The king has resolved generously to oppose the enemies of his country; and to prevent the fatal consequences of this wicked project.

His majesty declares, that the liberties of the Germanic body shall not be buried, but in the same grave with Prussia.—He calls heaven to witness, that, having, to no purpose, employed the most proper means to preserve his own dominions, and all Germany, from the calamities of war, with which they were threatened; he is forced to take up arms, to dissipate a conspiracy formed against his possessions and his crown; after having vainly tried every method of reconciliation, even so far as to leave the empress arbiter of peace or war.

If his majesty departs from his usual moderation, it is only because it ceases to be a virtue, when his honour, his independency, his country, and his crown, are at stake.

A little Piece has been lately published relating to Admiral BYNG's Conduct, which seems to have been wrote by an Author, who had his Information, either from the Admiral himself, or from one who is well acquainted with his Story.

A **T** HIS piece is entitled, A Letter to a Member of Parliament in the Country, from his Friend in London, relative to the Case of Admiral Byng. With some original Papers and Letters which passed during the Expedition; and the author gives us an account of several mutilations in the letter published in the Gazette of June 26, as the extract of a letter from admiral Byng*, as follows: After mention of being joined by his majesty's ship Phoenix, off Majorca, two days before, the following passage is omitted—"by whom I had confirmed the intelligence I received at Gibraltar of the strength of the French fleet, and of their being off Mahon. His majesty's colours were still flying at the castle of St. Philip's; and I could perceive several bomb-batteries playing upon it from different parts. French colours we saw flying on the west part of St. Philip's. I dispatched the Phoenix, Chesterfield, and Dolphin a-head, to reconnoitre the harbour's mouth, and capt. Hervey to endeavour to land a letter for general Blakeney, to let him know the fleet was here to his assistance, tho' every one was of opinion we could be of no use to him, as by all accounts no place was secured for covering a landing, could we have spared any people. The Phoenix was also to make the private signal between capt. Hervey and capt. Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly come off, if it were practicable, having kept the Dolphin's barge with him: But the enemy's fleet appearing to the S. E. and the wind coming at the same time strong off the land, obliged me to call those ships in, before they could get quite so near the entrance of the harbour, as to make sure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the castle."

F Again, after giving an account, that the Captain, Intrepid, and Desfance, were much damaged in their masts, these words should have been added;—"so that they were endangered of not being able to secure their masts properly at sea, and also, that the Squadron in general were very sickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of their number, if I made an hospital even of the 40 gun ship, which was not easy at sea."

Tho' the Gazette indeed informs us, that Mr. Byng called a council of war, and collected the opinions of the land-officers upon the present situation—it forbears to add—"of Minorca and Gibraltar, and make sure of protecting the latter, since it was found impracticable to either succour or relieve the former, with the force we had; for tho' we may justly claim the victory, yet we are much inferior to the weight of their ships, tho' the numbers are equal; and they have the advantage of sending to Minorca their wounded, and getting reinforcements of seamen from their transports, and soldiers from their camp; all which undoubtedly has been done in this time that we have been laying too to refit, and often in sight of Minorca, and their ships have more than once appeared in a line from our mast-heads. I send their lordships the resolution of the council of war." Immediately after the following passage is wholly omitted—"I hope, indeed, we shall find stores to refit us at Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, I will not lose a moment's time to seek the enemy again, and once more give them battle, tho' they have a great advantage in being clean ships, that go three feet to our one, and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will never let us close them, as their sole view is the disabling our ships, in which they have but too well succeeded, tho' we obliged them to bear up."

Nor was the following article thought proper to be inserted—"I cannot help urging their lordships for a reinforcement, if none are yet sailed on their knowledge of the enemy's strength in these seas, and which, by very good intelligence, will, in a few days, be strengthened by four more large ships from Toulon, almost ready to sail, if not now sailed to join them."

The Gazette, in another part, inserts these words, "*making the best of my way to Gibraltar*," instead of *to cover Gibraltar*; and here, by the way, let me observe, that there is a deeper design in the omission of this *single word*, than perhaps you may at first be aware of: It was doubtless thought, this significant word might chance to furnish too great an insight into the *real orders* of the admiral; and it was much more for the interest of some particular persons, that the people should rather believe Mr. Byng went of his own accord to screen himself at Gibraltar, than that he went thither, in consequence of his orders to *cover* it.

Then he gives us the following letters which were never before published, viz.

From Admiral Byng, dated Ramillies, Gibraltar Bay, May 4, 1756.

S I R,

"THIS comes to you by express hence by the way of Madrid, commended to Sir Benjamin Keene, majesty's minister at that place, to be forwarded with the utmost expedition."

I arrived here with the Squadron under my command, the 2d instant in the afternoon, after a tedious passage of twenty-seven days, occasioned by contrary winds and calms, and was extremely concerned to hear from capt. Edgcombe (who I found here with the Princess Louisa and Fortune sloop) that he was obliged to retire from Minorca, the French having landed on that island, by all accounts from thirteen to fifteen thousand men.

They sailed from Toulon the 10th of last month, with about one hundred and sixty, or two hundred sail of transports escorted by thirteen sail of men of war; how many of the line I have not been able to learn with any certainty.

If I had been so happy to have arrived at Mahon, before the French had landed, I flatter myself, I should have been able to have prevented their getting a footing on that island; but as it has so unfortunately turned out, I am firmly of opinion, from the great force they have landed, and the quantity of provisions, stores and ammunition of all kinds they brought with them, that the throwing men into the castle, will only enable it to hold out but a little time longer, and add to the numbers that must fall into the enemy's hands; for the garrison, in time will be obliged to surrender, unless a sufficient number of men could be landed to dislodge the French, or raise the siege; however, I am determined to sail up to Minorca with the Squadron, where I shall be a better judge of the situation of affairs there, and will give general Blakeney all the assistance he shall require, tho' I am afraid all communication will be cut off between us, as is the opinion of the chief engineers of this garrison (who have served in the island) and that of the other officers of the artillery, who are acquainted with the situation of the harbour; for if the enemy have erected batteries on the two shores near the entrance of the harbour (an advantage scarcely to be supposed they have neglected) it will render it impossible for our boats to have a passage to the Saltee port of the garrison.

By the enclosed list, delivered to me by capt. Edgcombe, their lordships will observe

serve the strength of the French ships in Toulon, and by the copy of a letter from Marseilles, to general Blakeney, which I herewith transmit to you, their lordships will perceive the equipment the French have made on this occasion. It is to be apprehended, when they have got all the ships they possibly can ready for service, they may think of turning their thoughts this way.

If I should fail in the relief of Port-Mahon, I shall look upon the security and protection of Gibraltar as my next object, and shall repair down here with the squadron.

I am sorry to find, upon enquiring of the naval officer here, that there are few or no stores in the magazines to supply any of the squadron that may be in want of them; and it appears by a letter I have received from the store-keeper and master shipwright, that the careening wharfs, store-houses, pits, &c. are entirely decayed, and I am afraid we shall find great difficulty in getting them repaired, there being no artificers to be got here, and at present he can have no assistance from the carpenters of the fleet on account of our sailing.

It requiring a proper person to inspect and manage those affairs, I have been upon me to give Mr. Milbourn (his majesty's naval officer that was at Mahon, and who came down with Mr. Edgcombe) an order to act as master shipwright, which, I hope, their lordships will approve, and have given him leave to use his best endeavours to put the wharf, &c. in the best condition he can for very soon they will be wanted, and I apprehend this is the only place the ships of the squadron can come to refit at, many of them are in want of repairs, the careening, particularly the Portland, has not been cleaned these twelve months, nor the Chesterfield ten; besides the ships that came out with me last year: I fear from the inconveniencies that will meet with here, there will be great difficulty in keeping the ships clean, and there is but one wharf for them to pre-

pare and careen at. A council of war, held by general Blakeney, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, it was not thought proper to send a detachment equal to a battalion to the relief of Minorca, as it would greatly weaken the garrison of Gibraltar, and there is no way effectual to the relief of the island for the reasons therein stated, but, as I had represented, that there was a deficiency of men on board the ships late under the command of capt. Edgcombe, on account of his having left

Minorca, to assist in the defence of that place, and that it was necessary to send a detachment on board those ships to help to man them, this the general complied with, and I shall distribute some seamen from the ships that came out with me to compleat their complement.

The Chesterfield, Portland, and Dolphin, are on their passage from Mahon for this place. The Phoenix is gone to Leghorn, by order of capt. Edgcombe, for letters and intelligence, and the Experiment is cruizing off Cape Pallas, who I expect in every hour.

By a letter from Mr. Banks, our consul at Carthagena, to general Fowke, dated the 21st of April, it appears, that twelve sail of Spanish men of war are ordered for Cadiz and Ferrol, which are expected at that port, but on what account he could not tell the governor.

We are employed in taking in wine, and compleating our water with the utmost dispatch, and shall let no opportunity slip of sailing from hence.

Herewith I send you enclosed a copy of such papers as have been delivered me, which I thought necessary for their lordship's inspection." I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

J. B.

Hon. J—n C—d, Esq;

To Admiral Byng, dated Admiralty-Office,
June 8, 1756.

S I R,

"HIS majesty having received an account, that the squadron under your command, and that of the French under the command of M. Galissonniere, came to action off of the harbour of Mahon, the 20th of last month, and that the French (tho' inferior to you in force) kept before the harbour, and obliged you to retreat; I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, to send you herewith an extract of M. Galissonniere's letter to his court, giving an account of the action, and to acquaint you, that his majesty is so much dissatisfied with your conduct, that he has ordered their lordships to recal yourself and Mr. West, and to send out Sir Edw. Hawke, and rear-admiral Saunders, to command the squadron.

I am extremely sorry to be obliged to inform you of such a disagreeable event, being with great regard,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

• • •

From

From Admiral Byng, dated Gibraltar Bay,
July 4, 1756.

S I R,

BY Sir Edward Hawke I have received their lordships orders, and your letter of the 8th of June, which I have immediately complied with, and have only to express my surprize at being so ignominiously dismissed from my employment, in the sight of the fleet I had commanded, in sight of the garrison, and in sight of Spain, at such a time, in such a manner, and after such conduct, as I hope shall shortly appear to the whole world. It is not now for me to expostulate; I flatter myself, that Mr. West and I shall make evident the injury done to our characters, which I know of nothing in the power of any being whatever that can atone for; so high an opinion I have of that, which was ever unsullied before, and which, I hope, to make appear has been most injuriously and wrongfully attacked now, on the grounds of a false gasconade of an open enemy to our king and country, and which would have evi-

dently appeared, had the possible time been allowed for my own expresse arrival, in which there was nothing false, nothing vaunting, nothing shameful, nor any thing which could have prevented or receiving his majesty's royal approbation for having, with a much inferior force, sought, met, attacked, and beat the enemy: Of this, it is needless for me to say more at present, than that I am sorry to find Mr. West, with the captains, lieutenants, and officers of the ships we had our flags on board of, are to be suffering for what I alone, as commander in chief, am answerable: But it is so much of a piece with the whole unheard of treatment I have met with, that neither they, the fleet, or myself, can be more afflicted at that particular, than at the whole." I am,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

To the Hon. J—n C—d, Esq;

The author likewise gives us the following state of the two squadrons when they engaged the 20th of May last.

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of Metal on the			Men.
		Lo.	Mid.	Up.	
		De.	De.	De.	
Ramillies	90	32	18	12	780
Culloden	74	32		18	600
Buckingham	68	32		18	535
Lancaster	66	32		18	520
Trident	64	24		12	500
Intrepid	64	32		18	480
Captain	64	24		12	480
Revenge	64	24		12	480
Kingston	60	24		9	400
Defiance	60	24		12	400
Princess Louisa	56	24		12	400
Portland	48	24		12	300
Frigates.	778				5875
Deptford	48	24			280
Chesterfield	40				250
Phoenix	22				160
Dolphin	22				160
Experiment	22				160
Total	932				6885

FRENCH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of M. on the		Seamen.
		Lo.	Up.	
		De.	De.	
Foudroyant	84	52	24	700
La Couronne	74	42	24	650
Le Guerrier	74	42	24	650
Le Temeraire	74	42	24	650
Le Redoutable	74	42	24	650
Le Hipopothame	64	36	24	500
Le Fier	64	36	24	500
Le Triton	64	36	24	500
Le Lion	64	36	24	500
Le Content	64	36	24	500
Le Sage	64	36	24	500
L'Orphée	64	36	24	500
Frigates.	828			6800
La Juno	46		18	300
La Rose	30		18	250
La Gracieuse	30		18	250
La Topaze	24		18	250
La Nymphé	24		18	250
Total	982			8000

This list of the French ships, was given by an officer made a prisoner in a Tartar, the day of action.

A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament, continued from p. 439.

AS to the bills brought in last session which had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the only one we have occasion to take notice of, was that entitled, *An Act for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great-Britain, called England.* On Monday, Dec. 8, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; stood up, and after shewing the bad state of the militia of this kingdom, and the necessity we were under of having some sort of militia regularly established, and properly armed and disciplined, he concluded with a motion to resolve, That the house would, on Thursday 18, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the laws in being, which relate to the militia of this kingdom; which motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*; and it was resolved accordingly; but on that day the order was put off to Wednesday, Jan. 21, when the house resolved itself into the said committee, and came to a resolution, which being presently reported by Mr. Charles Townshend, was agreed to, and it was accordingly thereunto resolved by the house *nem. con.* that the laws then in being, for regulating the militia, were ineffectual; whereupon it was ordered likewise *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for the better ordering the militia forces, in the several counties of that part of Great-Britain, called England; and that Mr. Townshend, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Legge, the lord Arundel, the Marquis of Granby, the lord George Sackville, the lord Pulteney, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Potter, Dr. Hay, Mr. Banks, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Mr. Stanley, Sir Henry Erskine, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Crowle, Mr. Northey, Mr. Warner, jun. and the lord Hobart, should prepare and bring in the same.

As upon such an important subject the sentiments of gentlemen must always be very different, and as it is extremely difficult to contrive how to establish any sort of militia that shall be useful, and at the same time of no dangerous consequence to our liberties, it was so long before the model of this bill could be settled, that it was March 12, before it was brought in, when it was presented by Mr. Townshend, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 19th it was read a third time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and on the

25th the house resolved itself into a committee upon the said bill, which it likewise did on the 30th; and having gone thro' the bill with several amendments, the report was ordered to be received next morning. Accordingly Mr. Potter made the report next morning, when the bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, and the house resolved itself into the said committee on April 5, as it likewise did on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when they went thro' the bill, and Mr. Bacon made the report, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 28th, but was then put off to May 5, when some of the amendments were disagreed to, the rest, with amendments to several of them, agreed to, and a clause was added, and several amendments were made by the house; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed, and on the 10th it was read a third time, when several new amendments were made, and the bill was passed with little or no opposition, and Mr. Townshend ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence.

As soon as the bill was read a first time in the house of lords, their lordships ordered it to be printed; and it was read a second time, committed, and reported with very few amendments; but upon its being read a third time, May 24, and a motion made for its being passed, a long debate ensued, in which the principal speakers for the motion were, the earl of Stanhope, the duke of Bedford, the lord Talbot, the earl of Halifax, the earl of Temple, the earl of Bath, and the lord Ravensworth; and the principal speakers against it were, the earl of Granville, the lord Chancellor, the earl of Cholmondeley, the lord Sandys, the duke of Newcastle, and the lord Raymond. But at last the question being put, it was carried in the negative by 59 to 23.

And as to those affairs wherein no bill was brought in, or designed to be brought in, the first we shall take notice of was as follows. Jan. 26, upon a motion's being made, the 25th and following sections of an act of the 4th of queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line*, were read. And upon another motion, the entry of the reasons offered by the lords at a conference, for insisting upon their amendments to a clause, added by the house to the bill, entitled as above, and contained in the journal of the house of Feb. 11, 1705, was also read. Then it was moved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, most humbly to beseech his majesty, that he

he would be graciously pleased to inform the house, upon what grounds his majesty had been advised to appoint three persons to the office of vice-treasurer, and receiver general, and paymaster general of all his majesty's revenues in his kingdom of Ireland; and also of treasurer of war there; and whether the said number of three persons, or more, have been employed in the execution of the said office, at any time, before the first day of the session of parliament, holden in the 4th year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, within the true intent and meaning of an act passed in that year, entitled, as before. This motion being opposed, it occasioned a long debate, and upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative. However, a motion was next made, and being agreed to, it was ordered, that there should be laid before that house, a copy of the last grant of the office of vice-treasurer, and receiver general and paymaster general of all his majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, and also of treasurer at war there, together with a list of all such persons as had been respectively appointed to the said office, to the present time, with the dates of their respective appointments thereto. Then, upon a motion's being made, the 28th section of the aforesaid act was again read; and upon another motion, the 27th section of an act made in the 6th year of queen Anne, entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line*, was read; after which a motion was made, for the house to take the said clauses into consideration upon that day sevensnight. But the question upon this motion was, after debate, carried in the negative.

As the papers desired by the above-mentioned motion were of course among the records in Ireland, they were presently sent for, and on March 10, it was moved, that the order upon that motion might be read, which being read accordingly, the house was acquainted that the said papers had been returned to Sir Robert Wilmot, and were then in his hands, whereupon he was ordered to lay them before the house next morning, which he accordingly did, together with the letter in which they came inclosed; and he having been examined in relation to the said papers and letter, they were ordered to lie upon the table, but nothing further was done in this affair.

Now as some of our readers may not understand the meaning of all these motions, we shall acquaint them, that in this last session an act was passed for enabling

John earl of Sandwich, George earl of Cholmondeley, and Wellbore Ellis, Esq. to take in Great-Britain the oath of office as vice-treasurers, &c. of Ireland; and to qualify themselves for the enjoyment of the said offices; which offices had never before been granted, as was supposed, to above two persons, and as it was well known, that one person could easily do all the business, this grant to three persons was looked on by some gentlemen as a splitting of offices without any necessity, which is certainly of dangerous consequence to the independency of parliament, and consequently to the liberties of the people, as it is an unnecessary increase of the number of officers. Therefore, they intended to have got some resolution of the house against the practice, as being contrary to the above-mentioned acts, which provide, that no greater number of commissioners shall be constituted for the execution of any office, than had been for such office before Oct. 25, 1703; or at least to have got a resolution for declaring, that all such offices, after being thus split and granted to more persons than usual, should be deemed new created offices, and consequently that the persons to whom granted, were by the above-mentioned acts disabled from being elected members, or holding a seat in parliament.

March 2, upon a motion made by Mr. Secretary Fox, it was ordered, that a committee should be appointed, to consider of the hardships of innholders, and other public-house keepers, in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surry, and in the city of Canterbury, from the late quartering of extraordinary numbers of officers and soldiers upon them, which the then exigency had rendered unavoidable; and that they should report the same to the house, with their opinion, as to what might be proper for the present relief of such innholders and public-house keepers. And a committee being accordingly appointed, petitions were presented on the 18th from several places in the counties of Hertford and Sussex, who had suffered in the same way, and praying relief; which petitions, with another of the same kind from Staines, in Middlesex afterwards presented, were referred to the said committee. On the 29th the resolutions of the said committee being reported by Mr. Rigby, they were agreed to, and were as follows: First, That there had been a very extraordinary number of troops quartered in the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surry, and in the city of Canterbury, and in some towns in the counties of Hertford and Sussex, since Michaelmas then last.

condly, That in consequence of the additional charge brought upon the inn-holders and other publick-house keepers, in the respective places, where the burthen had been most grievous, many of them had been obliged to shut up their houses merely upon that account, and many more were likely to be obliged to undergo the same fate. Thirdly, That the sufferings of such innholders and other publick-house keepers, was a case of compassion worthy the consideration of the house, especially as the grievance had arisen from a wise and proper disposition of his majesty's forces in that critical conjuncture. Fourthly, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order such allowance, as his majesty should judge reasonable, to be made to the innholders and other publick-house keepers, in the several counties of Essex, Kent, and Surry, and in the city of Canterbury, and in the several towns of Hertford, Ware, and Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford, and Lewes, Cliff, Southover, and East-Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, in consideration of the great expences they had been put to, by the extraordinary number of officers and soldiers which had been necessarily quartered upon them during the last winter, especially as the grievance had arisen from a wise and prudent disposition of his majesty's forces in that critical conjuncture; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good such expence as should be incurred by his majesty upon that account.

Having now given an account of all the most remarkable affairs of last session, I shall conclude with observing, that, on the 27th, his majesty came to the house of commons; and, after giving the royal assent to the bills then ready, he made a most gracious speech to both houses, which readers may see in our Magazine for the Month, p. 225, after which the lord chancellor signified his majesty's pleasure, that both houses should severally adjourn themselves until Friday, June 18, which they accordingly did, and on that day they adjourned themselves to July 15; on July 7, they were prorogued to August 17, which put an end to the session.

The W O R L D, Sept. 30.

is a vulgar notion, and worthy of a vulgar, for it is both false and absurd, that passionate people are the best-tempered people in the world. They are a

very different sort; a trifle will put them into a rage, and while they are in that fury,

they neither know nor care what they say or do: But then as soon as it is over, they are extremely sorry and penitent for any injury or mischief they did. This panegyric on these cholerick good-natured people, when examined and simplified, amounts in plain common sense and English to this; that they are good-natured when they are not ill-natured; and that when in their fits of rage they have said or done things that have brought them to jail or the gallows, they are extremely sorry for it. It is indeed highly probable that they are; but where is the reparation to those whose reputations, limbs, or lives they have either wounded or destroyed? This concern comes too late, and is only for themselves. Self love was the cause of the injury, and the only motive of the repentance.

Had these furious people real good-nature, their first offence would be their last; and they would resolve at all events never to relapse. The moment they felt their choler rising, they would enjoin themselves an absolute silence and inaction, and by that sudden check rather expose themselves to a momentary ridicule (which, by the way, would be followed by universal applause) than run the least risk of being irreparably mischievous.

I know it is said in their behalf, that this impulse to wrath is constitutionally so sudden and so strong, that they cannot stifle it, even in its birth. But experience shews us, that this allegation is notoriously false; for we daily observe that these stormy persons both can and do lay those gusts of passion, when awed by respect, restrained by interest, or intimidated by fear. The most outrageous furious does not give a loose to his anger in presence of his sovereign, or his mistress; nor the expectant heir in presence of the peevish dotard from whom he hopes for an inheritance. The soliciting courtier, tho' perhaps under the strongest provocations, from unjust delays and broken promises, calmly swallows his unavailing wrath, disguises it even under smiles, and gently waits for more favourable moments: Nor does the criminal fly in a passion at his judge or his jury.

There is then but one solid excuse to be alledged in favour of these people; and if they will frankly urge it, I will candidly admit it, because it points out its own remedy. I mean, let them fairly confess themselves mad, as they most unquestionably are: For what plea can those who are frantic ten times a day, bring against shaving, bleeding, and a dark room, when so many much more

harmless

harmless mad-men are confined in their cells in Bedlam for being mad only once in a moon? Nay, I have been assured by the late ingenious Dr. Monro, that such of his patients who were really of a good natured disposition, and who, in their lucid intervals, were allowed the liberty of walking about the hospital, would frequently, when they found the previous symptoms of their returning madness, voluntarily apply for confinement, conscious of the mischief which they might possibly do, if at liberty. If those who pretend not to be mad, but who really are so, had the same fund of good-nature, they would make the same application to their friends, if they have any.

There is in the *Menagiana* a very pretty story of one of these angry gentlemen, which sets their extravagance in a very ridiculous light.

Two gentlemen were riding together, one of whom, who was a cholerick one, happened to be mounted upon an high-mettled horse. The horse grew a little troublesome, at which the rider grew very angry, and whipped and spurred him with great fury; to which the horse, almost as wrong-headed as his master, replied with kicking and plunging. The companion, concerned for the danger, and ashamed of the folly of his friend, said to him coolly, *be quiet, be quiet, and shew yourself the wisest of the two.*

This sort of madness, for I will call it by no other name, flows from various causes, of which I shall now enumerate the most general.

Light unballasted heads are very apt to overset by every gust, or even breeze of passion; they appretiate things wrong, and think every thing of importance, but what really is so: Hence those frequent sudden transitions from silly joy to sillier anger, according as the present silly humour is gratified or thwarted. This is the never failing characteristick of the uneducated vulgar, who often, in the same half-hour, fight with fury, and shake hands with affection. Such heads give themselves no time to reason; and if you attempt to reason with them, they think you rally them, and resent the affront. They are in short, over-grown children, and continue so in the most advanced age. Far be it from me to insinuate, what some ill-bred authors have bluntly asserted, that this is in general the case of the fairest part of our species, whose great vivacity does not always allow them time to reason consequentially, but hurries them into testiness upon the least opposition to their will. But at the same time, with all the partiality which I

have for them, and nobody can have more than I have, I must confess that in all their debates, I have much more admired the copiousness of their rhetoric, than the conclusiveness of their logic.

People of strong animal spirits, warm constitutions, and a cold genius (a most unfortunate and ridiculous, tho' common compound) are most irascible animals, and very dangerous in their wrath. They are active, puzzling, blundering, and petulantly enterprising and persevering. They are impatient of the least contradiction, having neither arguments nor words to reply with; and the animal part of their composition bursts out into furious explosions, which have often malicious consequences. Nothing is so outrageous or criminal for them to say or do in these fits; but as the beginning of their frenzy is easily discoverable by their glaring eyes, inflamed countenances, and rapid motions; the company, and conservators of peace (which by the way every man is, till the authority of a magistrate can be procured) should forcibly seize these madmen, and confine them in the mean time, in some dark closet, vault, or coal-hole.

Men of nice honour, without a grain of common honesty (for such there are) are wonderfully combustible. The honourable is to support and protect the dishonourable part of their character. The consciousness of their guilt makes them both fore and jealous.

There is another very irascible sort of human animals, whose madness proceeds from pride. These are generally the people, who having just fortunes sufficient to live idle and useless to society, call themselves gentlemen, and are scrupulously tender of the rank and dignity which they have not. They require more respect, from being conscious that they have no right to any. They convert every thing into a slight, ask explanations with heat, and misunderstand them with fury. *Who are you? What do you know who you speak to? Teach you to be insolent to a gentleman,* are their daily idioms of speech, which frequently end in assault and battery, to the great emolument of the round-house and crown-office.

I have known many young fellows, who at their first setting out into the world, or in the army, have simulated a passion which they did not feel, mere an indication of spirit, which was falsely looked upon as synonymous with courage. They dress and look forswear enormously, and rage furiously seduced by that popular word spirit.

I beg leave to inform these mistaken young gentlemen, whose error I compassionate, that the true spirit of a rational being consists in cool and steady resolution, which can only be the result of reflection and virtue.

I am very sorry to be obliged to own, that there is not a more irritable part of the species, than my brother authors. Criticism, censure, or even the slightest approbation of their immortal works, excite their most furious indignation. It is true indeed that they express their resentment in a manner less dangerous both to others and to themselves. Like incensed porcupines, they dart their quills at the objects of their wrath. The wounds given by these shafts are not mortal, and only painful in proportion to the distance whence they fly. Those which are discharged (as by much the greatest numbers are) from great heights, such as garrets, or four-pair-of-stair rooms, are puff'd away by the wind, and never hit the mark; but those which are let off from the first and second floor, are apt to occasion a little smarting, and sometimes festering, especially if the party wounded be sound.

Our great Creator has wisely given us passions, to rouse us into action, and to engage our gratitude to him by the pleasures they procure us; but at the same time he has kindly given us reason sufficient, if we will but give that reason fair play, to controul those passions; and has delegated authority to say to them, as he said to the waters, "Thus far shall ye go, and no farther." The angry man is his own severest tormentor; his breast knows no peace, while his raging passions are restrained by no sense of either religious or moral duties. What would be the case if his unforgiving example (if I use such an expression) were followed by his all-merciful Maker, whose forgiveness he can only hope for, in proportion as he himself forgives and loves his creatures?

THE WORLD, OA. 7.

By the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

We give credit to the vulgar opinion, even to the assertions of some reputable authors, both ancient and modern, that human nature was not originally made for keeping: Every age has degenerated; and from the fall of the first of my unfortunate ancestor, our species has been tumbling on, century by century, from bad to worse, for about six thousand years.

Considering this progressive state of de-

terioration, it is a very great mercy that things are no worse with us at present; since, geometrically speaking, the human ought by this time to have sunk infinitely below the brute and the vegetable species, which are neither of them supposed to have dwindled or degenerated considerably, except in a very few instances: For it must be owned that our modern oaks are inferior to those of Dodona, our breed of horses to that of the Centaurs, and our breed of fowls to that of the Phoenixes.

But is this really the case? Certainly not. It is only one of those many errors which are artfully scattered by the designs of a few, and blindly adopted by the ignorance and folly of the many. The moving exclamations of—these sad times! This degenerate age! The affecting lamentations over declining virtue and triumphant vice, and the tender and final farewell bidden every day to unrewarded and discouraged public spirit, arts and sciences, are the common-place topics of the pride, the envy and the malignity of the human heart, that can more easily forgive, and even commend, antiquated and remote, than bear cotemporary and contiguous merit. Men of these mean sentiments have always been the satyrists of their own, and the panegyrists of former times. They give this tone, which fools, like birds in the dark, catch by ear, and whistle all day long.

As it has constantly been my endeavour to root out, if I could, or if I could not, to expose the vices of the human heart, it shall be the object of this day's paper to examine this strange inverted entail of virtue and merit upwards, according to priority of birth, and seniority of age. I shall prove it to be forged, and consequently null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

If I loved to jingle, I would say, that human nature has always been invariably the same, tho' always varying; that is, the same in substance, but varying in forms and modes, from many concurrent causes, of which perhaps we know but few. Climate, education, accidents, severally contribute to change those modes; but in all climates, and in all ages, we discover thro' them the same passions, affections and appetites, and the same degree of virtues and vices.

This being unquestionably the true state of the case, which it would be endless to bring instances to prove from the histories of all times and of all nations, I shall, by way of warning to the incautious, and of reproof to the designing, proceed to explain the reasons, which I have but just hinted at above, why the human nature

of the time being has always been reckoned the worst and most degenerate.

Authors, especially poets, tho' great men, are, alas! but men; and, like other men, subject to the weaknesses of human nature, tho' perhaps in a less degree; but it is however certain, that their breasts are not absolutely strangers to the passions of jealousy, pride and envy. Hence it is that they are very apt to measure merit by the century, to love dead authors better than living ones, and to love them the better the longer they have been dead. The Augustan age is therefore their favourite æra, being at least 1700 years distant from the present. That emperor was not only a judge of wit, but, for an emperor, a tolerable performer too; and Mæcenæ, his first minister, was both a patron and a poet: He not only encouraged and protected, but fed and fattened men of wit at his own table, as appears from Horace: No small encouragement for panegyric. Those were times indeed for genius to display itself in! It was honoured, tasted and rewarded. But now—*O tempora! O mores!* One must however do justice to the authors, who thus declaim against their own times, by acknowledging that they are seldom the aggressors; their own times having commonly begun with them. It is their resentment, not their judgment (if they have any) that speaks this language. Anger and despair make them endeavour to lower that merit, which till brought very low indeed, they are conscious they cannot equal.

There is another, and much more numerous set of much greater men, who still more loudly complain of the ignorance, the corruption, and the degeneracy of the present age. These are the consummate volunteer, but unregarded and unrewarded politicians, who, at a modest computation, amount at least to three millions of souls in this political country, and who are all of them both able and willing to steer the great vessel of the state, and to take upon themselves the whole load of business, and burthen of employments, for the service of their dear country. The administration, for the time being, is always the worst, the most incapable, the most corrupt that ever was, and negligent of every thing but their own interest. Where are now your Cecils and your Walsinghams? Those who ask that question could answer it, if they would speak out themselves. For they are all that, and more too.

I spent the other day, in order only to enquire how my poor country did, into a coffee-house, that is, without dispute, the

seat of the soundest politics in this metropolis, and sat myself down within ear-shot of the principal council table. Fortunately for me, the president, a person of age, dignity and becoming gravity had just begun to speak. He stated, with infinite periphrasy and knowledge, the present state of affairs in other countries, and the lamentable situation of our own. He traced, with his finger upon the table, by the help of some coffee which he had spilt in the warmth of his exordium, the whole course of the Ohio, and the boundaries of the Russian, Prussian, Austrian and Saxon dominions; foresaw a long and bloody war upon the continent, calculated the supplies necessary for carrying it on, and pointed out the best method of raising them, which, for that very reason, he intimated would not be pursued. He wound up his discourse with a pathetic peroration, which he concluded with saying, "Things were not as they were in this way in queen Elizabeth's time, the public was considered, and able men were consulted and employed. There were days!" "Aye, Sir, and times too, I presume," (said a young fellow who stood near him) some longer and some shorter, according to the variation of seasons; pretty much like ours." The President was a little surprized at the suddenness and pertness of this interjection, but recomposing himself, and with that cool contempt that becomes a great man, "I did not mean astronomical days, but political ones." The fellow replied, "O then, Sir, I am your servant," and went off in a laugh.

Thus informed and edified, I went too, but could not help reflecting, in my way, upon the singular ill-luck of my dear country, which, as long as I remember it, and as far back as I can read, has always been governed by two or three people, out of two or three millions, totally incapable of governing, and unfit to be trusted. But these reflections were soon interrupted by the entrance of a crowd of people, whom I observed cross into a public house. Among them I discovered my worthy friend and acquaintance, that industrious mechanic, Mr. R. I applied to him to know the meaning of that concourse; to which, with his usual humanity, he answered, "We are master taylor's, who are to meet to consider what is to be done about our journeymen, who insult and importune us, to the great detriment of trade." I asked him whether under his protection he might slip in and hear their deliberations. He said yes, and welcome; for he should do nothing to be ashamed of.

profited of this permission, and following him into the room, found a considerable number of these ingenious artists assembled, and waiting only for the arrival of my friend, who it seems was too considerable for business to begin without him. He accordingly took the lead, opened the meeting with a very handsome speech, in which he gave many instances of the insolence, the unreasonableness, and the exorbitant demands of the journeymen taylor, and concluded with observing, "that if the government minded any thing now-a-days but themselves, such abuses would not have been suffered; and had they but been attempted in queen Elizabeth's days, she would have worked them with a witness." Another orator then rose up to speak; but as I was sure that he could say nothing better than what had just fallen from my worthy friend, I stole off unobserved, and was pursuing my way home, when, in the very next street, I discovered a much greater number of people (tho' by their dress of seemingly inferior note) rushing into another publick house. As numbers always excite my curiosity, almost as much as they mutually do each others passions, I crowded in with them, in order to discover the object of this meeting, not without some suspicion, that this frequent senate might be composed of the journeymen taylor, and convened in opposition to that which I had just left. My suspicion was soon confirmed by the eloquence of a journeyman, a finisher I presume, who expatiated with equal warmth and dignity upon the injustice and oppression of the master taylor, to the utter ruin of thousands of poor journeymen and their families; and concluded with asserting, "it was a shame that the government and the parliament did not take notice of such abuses; and that had the master taylor done these things in queen Elizabeth's days, she would have mastered them with a vengeance, so she would."

I confess I could not help smiling at this singular conformity of sentiments, and almost of expressions, of the master politicians, the master taylor, and the journeymen taylor. I am convinced, that the two latter really and honestly believed what they said; it not being in the least improbable that their understandings should be the dupes of their interests: But I will not so peremptorily answer for the interior conviction of the political orator; tho' at the same time I must do him the justice to say, that he seemed full enough to be very much in earnest.

The several scenes of this day suggested to me, when I got home, various reflecti-

ons, which perhaps I may communicate to my readers in some future paper.

A MEMORIAL presented to their High Mightinesses the STATES-GENERAL, by his Majesty the King of POLAND's Resident at the Hague, concerning the Prussian Invasion into the Electorate of Saxony.

High and mighty Lords,

THE invasion of the electorate of Saxony, by the Prussian troops, is one of those attacks against the law of nations which, from the great respect due to it, demands the assistance of every power interested in the preservation of its own liberty and independency.

The king, my august master, has seen his hereditary dominions invaded in a time of the profoundest peace; altho' his majesty avoiled with the greatest care every measure that might possibly give the least umbrage to his neighbours.

From the first glimpse of a misunderstanding between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, his majesty expressly enjoined his ministers at all the courts of Europe to declare, that it was his firm resolution, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to observe the strictest neutrality.

A plain recapitulation of the facts alone will be sufficient to demonstrate to your high mightinesses, the outrages that have been committed in the hereditary dominions of the king, and how much it imports all the powers of Europe to stop a torrent, by which even they themselves may be carried headlong.

From the account I gave the king my master, of the first impressions which the king of Prussia's hostile entry into the electorate of Saxony had made upon the people in your high mightinesses dominions, his majesty became highly sensible of that antient and constant friendship which has subsisted between him and your republick.

To represent to you, high and mighty lords, a state, free, tranquil and neuter, invaded by an enemy who disguises himself under a mask of friendship, who without alledging the least complaint, or any pretension whatsoever, but founding himself solely on his conveniency, makes himself master, by armed force, of all the towns, and even of the capital, dismantles places, such as Wittemberg, fortifies others, such as Torgau; this is but a feeble sketch of the oppressions under which the faithful subjects of his majesty groan; the burghers disarmed, the magistrates carried off to serve as hostages for the unjust and enormous contributions of provisions and forage, the publick coffers

coffers seized, the revenues of the electorate confiscated, the arsenals of Dresden, of Leipfick, of Weiffenfels, and of Zeitz broke open, the artillery and the arms plundered and transported to Magdebourg; all these proceedings were nothing but preliminaries to the unheard-of treatment which was reserved for a queen, whose virtues ought to have commanded respect even from her enemies. It is from the sacred hands of that august princess, that the archives of the state were forced away by menaces and violence, notwithstanding the security which her majesty might promise herself under the protection of all laws, human and divine, and notwithstanding the reiterated assurances given to her in the name of the king of Prussia, that not only her person and residence should be absolutely safe, but that even the Prussian garrison should be under her orders.

This august and tender mother of her faithful subjects, who, to make a sacrifice of herself to the happiness of the Saxons, had remained at Dresden, expected in the midst of tumult to govern in security the states of her august consort, who, prompted by cares equally important, had hastened away to head his army, to defend his injured honour, and give to the zeal and love of his people what they had ground to expect from the valour and firmness of so magnanimous a prince. This princess has seen the activity of the privy council abolished, and instead of the lawful government an arbitrary directory substituted, which acknowledges no other law but its own will.

Such are, high and mighty lords, the first exploits of a prince, who declares that he undertakes the war solely to defend the liberty of the Germanic body, and to protect the protestant religion, to which he gives a stroke the more dreadful, as he begins with crushing that very state to which that religion owes its establishment and the preservation of its most valuable rights, when, at the same time, he breaks through the most respectable laws, which constitute the union of the Germanic body, under the pretext of a defence, of which the empire at present stands in no need, except against himself.

A solemn treaty of neutrality, which his majesty offered, nay every security, that was compatible with his sovereignty, were not sufficient to stop the projects formed to invade and crush Saxony. The king retired within his camp, could have no occasion for any other argument but his own honour, and the affection of his people, for inducing him to reject (as indeed they deserved) the unpresidented

proposals, which had been made to him, To yield up the command of his army, and the government of his dominions, to the king of Prussia, during the present war.

The cause of Saxony, is a common cause to all the powers of Europe, as her fate foretels them what they must expect to undergo, when the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, are no more to be respected.

Your high mightinesses will see by the annexed copy of the declaration, which the king has caused to be published in his camp, that the king of Prussia, while he protests not to have entered Saxony but as a friend, insists on no less than the entire sacrifice of that electorate; that these enormous pretensions have obliged his majesty to declare to that prince, that he is resolved to defend his just cause to the last drop of his blood, rather than accept of conditions so infamous and so injurious to his glory.

By the second annexed copy, your high mightinesses will observe, that the so-called Prussian directory, in the declaration of motives, published under the nose of a prince to whom friendship is pretended, think it superfluous to alledge even any pretext, to colour the usurpation of his majesty's territories and revenues.

In these circumstances the king promises himself, that all states to whom honour is dear, and in particular your high mightinesses, who in all times have been so jealous of your liberty and independency, will give his majesty, by employing their good offices, and by other more efficacious means, those succours which every state, for its own interest, owes to another that is unjustly oppressed, even altho' not bound by any treaty.

At the Hague,
Sept. 29, 1756.

Signed,
KAUDERBACK.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 431.

BUT the French soon began their usual treacherous practices, for the very moment after we had put them again in possession of Cape-Breton, they set their priests in Nova-Scotia to work, and by their means they induced the Indians to attack our infant colony at Halifax, which they did before the end of September, and killed some of the people whom they found cutting wood at a distance from the town, for they never durst venture to attack the town itself. But from this time they continued to hover about at a distance, and cut off, or made captive, every straggler they could meet with, so that our people could never go about any business at a distance but in great

great parties, which very much retarded their improvements; and such of them as were made captive, the Indians carried and delivered to the French at Louisbourg, in exchange for arms and ammunition; which purchase the French cunningly pretended to make out of compassion, in order to prevent these unfortunate captives from being murdered by the Indians, but they always took care to make us pay double or treble the purchase for their redemption.

As these Indians were always headed, directed, and assisted by Frenchmen, complaints were made to the governor of Louisbourg, but his answer always was, that he had no power over the Indians, and that the French among them were some of the renegade French inhabitants of Nova-Scotia. But the governor of Canada acted more openly against us; for, in October 1749, he sent M. la Corne at the head of 70 regular troops, and a party of Canada militia, to take post on Chignecto bay, and to fortify himself there, under pretence that a great part of the peninsula, and in particular the neck of land which joins it on the continent, belonged to France, and was under his government. This was such a direct and such an avowed infraction of the treaty which the French had concluded but a year before, that it deserved the most immediate and the most violent resentment; however, we continued to negotiate, and the French to encroach, and by means of their Indians to make inroads upon, and murder and captivate our people in Nova-Scotia; for by means of la Corne's post, the Indians from the continent had free entrance into the Peninsula, and a safe retreat in case of their being pursued.

Any farther, the French, by means of this post, supported and encouraged the French inhabitants, who were very numerous in their neighbourhood, in an open rebellion against our government, therefore, in April 1750, major Lawrence was sent to reduce them to obedience; but upon his approach, they set fire to their town, and on what the French were pleased to allow to be on our side of the frontier, and after reducing it to ashes, they crossed the river which made a part of the line, and threw themselves under Mr. Corne's protection, which he presently granted, and both joined together to the number of 1500 men well armed, and all provided with ammunition, to repel major Lawrence if he attempted to cross the river, whereupon he demanded an interview with the French commandant, to know his reason for acting in such a manner; but all the answer he could ob-

tain was, that he had orders to defend his post, so that the major was obliged to return without doing any thing, as his party was not strong enough to attack their united force, and probably he had orders to avoid committing any hostilities against the French.

A But as soon as major Lawrence, with the forces under his command had retired, these French inhabitants not only returned, and took possession of the country they had abandoned, but continued to make inroads upon, and to plunder, and murder or captivate, our people, therefore col. Cornwallis, our governor of Nova-Scotia †, resolved to drive them out of that country. For this purpose major Lawrence was again sent with about 1000 regular troops by sea to Chignecto, where he found the French had intrenched themselves to prevent his landing. This obliged him to land with a detachment of chosen men at about a mile and a half from their intrenchment, and marching up by land attacked and forced their intrenchment, after killing a great number of them, and with the loss on his side of only five or six men. As their intrenchment was just upon the south side of Chignecto river, they soon saved themselves by crossing that river, and putting themselves under the protection of the French regular troops, who stood ready upon the north side to receive them; and the major, it seems, had orders not to pass that river to attack the French. However, he built a fort upon the south side of that river, which was called from him, St. Lawrence Fort, and was situated almost over against the French fort, which they had called Beau Sejour; and as he left a strong garrison in that fort, it prevented any of the French inhabitants from returning, but such as were willing to live peaceably, and submit to our government.

F Yet this did not prevent our people in the interior part of the peninsula from being often attacked by the Indians and the French rebels, as they ought to be called, and not French neutrals, as we had most ridiculously accustomed ourselves to call them. In June, 1751, a party of them came by surprise upon the little town of Dartmouth upon the other side of Chebucto bay, over-against Halifax, where they killed and scalped a number of people, and carried off 14 prisoners ‡; and as they were always furnished with arms and ammunition, and even sometimes with boats and canoes, by the French, they continued their hostilities and cruelties, without our attempting to dislodge the French from the neck

neck of land, where, besides Beau Sejour, they had built another fort on the opposite shore, called Bay Verte *, in order to make themselves compleat masters of that neck, and thereby furnish their Indians with a safe ingress and egress to the peninsula. This tameness on our side only encouraged the French to proceed in their incroachments; for they built another fort at the mouth of St. John's River, on the north side of the Bay of Fundy; but at last their incroachments on the west side of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, forced us into the present war, the history of which we hope to be able to give, with pleasure, in a few years hence, if it be conducted on our side with but tolerable vigour and prudence, especially if we should establish such a militia as we may depend on for our defence at home, so as to be able to send most of our regular troops to America.

[To be continued in our next.]

The CONNOISSEUR, who has so frequently imparted his rational and pleasing Entertainment to our Readers, having closed his Undertaking, we shall insert part of his farewell Paper for their Satisfaction, sincerely condoling with the Publick for the Loss of so able and so amusing a Monitor.

From the CONNOISSEUR, Sept. 30.

PERIODICAL writers, who retail their sense or nonsense to the world sheet by sheet, acquire a sort of familiarity and intimacy with the publick peculiar to themselves. Had the † two volumes in folio, which have swelled by degrees to their present bulk, burst forth at once, Mr. Town must have introduced himself to the acquaintance of the publick with the awkward air and distance of a stranger: But he now flatters himself, that they will look upon him as an old companion, whose conversation they are pleased with; and, as they will see him no more after this time, will now and then perhaps miss their usual visiter.

However this may be, the authors of the Connoisseur now think proper to close the undertaking, in which they have been engaged for near three years past: And among their general thanks to the indulgent readers of their papers, they must include, in a particular manner, their acknowledgements to those, who have been pleased to appear in them as writers.

After having enumerated his correspondents, and marked their several contributions, he, or they, thus proceed: "We now come to the most important discovery of ourselves, and to answer the

often repeated question of, Who is Mr. Town? it being the custom for periodical writers, at the same time that they send the hawkers abroad with their last dying speech like the malefactors, like them also to couple it with a confession. The general method of unravelling this mystery is by declaring, to whom the different signatures affixed to different papers are appropriated. For ever since the days of the inimitable Spectator, it has been usual for a bold capital to stand, like a sentry, at the end of our essays, to guard the author in secrecy: And it is commonly supposed, that the writer, who does not chuse to put his name to his work, has in this manner, like the painters and statuaries of old, at least set his mark. But the authors of the Connoisseur now confess, that the several letters, at first pitched upon to bring up the rear of their essays, have been annexed to different papers at random, and sometimes omitted, on purpose to put the sagacious reader on a wrong scent. It is particularly the interest of a writer, who prints himself out week by week, to remain unknown during the course of this piecemeal publication. The best method, therefore, to prevent a discovery, is to make the road to it as intricate as possible; and, instead of seeming to aim at keeping the reader entirely in the dark, to hang out a kind of wandering light, which only serves to lead him astray.

The desire of giving each writer his due, according to the signatures, has in the course of this undertaking often confused the curious in their inquiries. Soon after the publication of our first papers, some ingenious gentlemen found out that T, O, W, N, being the letters that formed the name of TOWN, there were four authors, each of whom sheltered himself under a particular letter; but no paper ever appearing with an N affixed to it, they were obliged to give up this notion. But, if they had been more able decyphers, they would have made out that tho' T, O, W, will not compose the name of TOWN, yet by a different arrangement of the letters it will form the word TWO; which is the grand mystery of our signatures, and couched under it the true and real number of the authors of the Connoisseur.

Having thus declared Mr. Town to consist of two separate individuals, it will perhaps be expected that, like two tradesmen, who have agreed to dissolve their partnership, we should exactly balance our accounts, and assign to each his due parcel of the stock. But our accounts are of so intricate a nature, that

* See our last vol. p. 349, 350, 359. † These two volumes in folio will make four in quarto; the two first of which are already published, and the third and fourth preparing for the press.

would be impossible for us to adjust them in that manner. We have not only joined in the work taken altogether, but almost every single paper is the joint product of both. And, as we have laboured equally in erecting the fabrick, we cannot pretend, that any one particular part is the sole workmanship of either. An hint has perhaps been started by one of us, improved by the other, and still further heightened by an happy coalition of sentiment in both; as fire is struck out by a mutual collision of flint and steel. Sometimes, like Strada's lovers conversing with the sympathetick needles, we have written papers together at fifty miles distance from each other: The first rough draught, or loose minutes of an essay, have often travelled in the stage-coach from town to country, and from country to town; and we have frequently waited for the postman (whom we expected to bring us the precious remainder of a *Connaisseur*) with the same anxiety, as we should wait for the half of a Bank note, without which the other half would be of no value. These our joint labours, it may easily be imagined, would have soon broke off abruptly, if either had been too fondly attached to his own little conceits; or if we had conversed together with the jealousy of a rival, or the complaisance of a formal acquaintance, who smiles at every word that is said by his companion. Nor could this work have been so long carried on, with so much cheerfulness and good humour on both sides, if the Two had not been as closely united, as the two students, whom the *Spectator* mentions as recorded by a *Terra Filius* at Oxford, "to have had but one mind, one purse, one chamber, and one hat."

It has been often remarked, that the reader is very desirous of picking up some little particulars concerning the author of the book, which he is perusing. To gratify this passion, many literary anecdotes have been published, and an account of their life, character, and behaviour, has been prefixed to the works of our most celebrated writers. Essayists are commonly expected to be their own biographers: And perhaps our readers may require some further intelligence concerning the authors of the *Connaisseur*. But, as they have all along appeared as a sort of *Sossias* in literature, they cannot now describe themselves any otherwise, than as one and the same person; and can only satisfy the curiosity of the publick, by giving a short account of that respectable personage Mr. Town, considering him as of the plural, or rather (according to the Grecians) of the dual number.

October, 1756.

Mr. Town is a fair, black, middle-sized, very short man. He wears his own hair, and a perriwig. He is about thirty years of age, and not more than four and twenty. He is a student of the law, and a batchelor of physick. He was bred at the university of Oxford; where having taken no less than three degrees, he looks down on many learned professors his inferiors: Yet having been there but little longer than to take the first degree of batchelor of arts, it has more than once happened, that the Censor-General of all England has been reprimanded by the censor of his college, for neglecting to furnish the usual Essay, or (in the collegiate phrase) the Theme of the week.

This joint description of ourselves will, we hope, satisfy the reader without any further information. For our own parts, we cannot but be pleased with having raised this monument of our mutual friendship and esteem: And if these essays shall continue to be read, when they will no longer make their appearance as the fugitive pieces of the week, we shall be happy in considering, that we are mentioned at the same time. We have all the while gone on, as it were, hand in hand together: And while we are both employed in furnishing matter for the paper now before us, we cannot help smiling at our thus making our *exit* together, like the two kings of Brentford smelling at one nosegay."

T. W. O.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHILST publick spirit, and a regard to posterity, seem to be greatly upon the decline, permit me to rejoice in an instance of both, in the publication of the best Latin Dictionary, for the use of schools, that ever came from the press; if we consider either the great judgment shewn in the compilation, by the learned author, whose abilities are well known, or the beauty and clearness of the type, the elegance of the paper, and the typographical correctness with which it makes its appearance. I need not acquaint you, that I mean the Rev. Mr. Young's Latin Dictionary, in one volume, 8vo. and as the knowledge of the utility of so valuable a performance, may be diffused abroad as widely as possible, I hope you will oblige me by inserting the following extract from the preface, which will be acknowledged with great respect, by

SIR, Your constant reader,

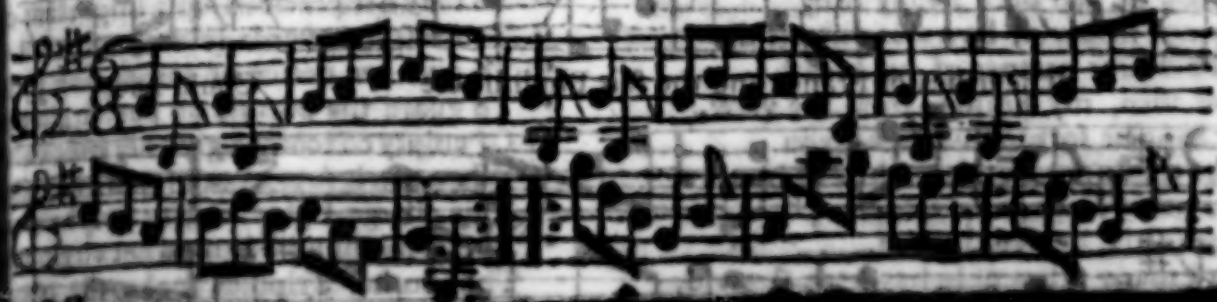
R r r

After

PUBLICUS.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

Much ado about nothing.



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 P U B L I C U S.

R r r

After

After the author has lamented the great want of a work of this kind; for none has appeared since Coles's Dictionary, in the year 1677, he tells us, that such a performance was now capable of the highest improvement, by the many accurate and copious Latin Dictionaries published since that time, which he enumerates, and then proceeds as follows. "From the excellent materials mentioned above, it has, at length, been thought quite necessary to compile a new, portable English-Latin Dictionary, which should free the schoolmaster from the difficulties he laboured under, and contribute to the scholar's acquiring the Latin tongue, with greater facility and expedition; for no person, who has not superintended the education of youth, can conceive the pain, and mortification the tutor must undergo, who is obliged to be a perpetual comment upon the books his pupils make use of; the fatigue of cautioning them against error and barbarism, being more than equal to the task of their whole instruction. To produce a reformation of these evils, much time and attention have been employed in this work, and it is not doubted, but, upon examination, it will be found such, as will recommend itself to all those gentlemen who are employed, or concerned in teaching the Latin tongue, to the British youth, and that it will also be found a necessary manual for those more advanced and perfected in their studies. The great complaints, against the former dictionary of this size, were, that great numbers of the English words and phrases were grown quite obsolete, many of them interpreted in a wrong sense, and very injudiciously translated into Latin; and that the Latin-English part was defective, both with regard to the several senses of the Latin words, and the citation of the Roman writers, proper to fix their authority. In the present work all these errors have been avoided, obsolete words and phrases have given place to those of modern standard, which are elucidated by a judicious interpretation, and the Latin words are such as are warranted by truly classical writers, from whose works this Dictionary has been chiefly improved, and the additions in both parts are so numerous as to constitute it almost an entire new production."

A S O N G.

MY Sukey, while I fondly gaze,
On all the beauties of thy face,
Where shall I fix my kiss?
Thy eyes, the little stars of love,
By ev'ry sparkling twinkles prove,
That there's the seat of bliss.

But soon to these a rival's found,
In either cheek's bright swelling round,
Where all the morning glows;
Who would not wish on them to dwell?
Who would not wish to taste and smell,
The lilly and the rose?

Yet most thy pretty mouth invites,
The fullest vintage of delights,
And worthiest to be prest:
My lips quick know their destin'd sphere,
And while they gather nectar there,
My eyes kiss all the rest.

EPITAPH on a BLACK SMITH,

Here lieth T—— S——,
Who, whilst he liv'd, was botly employ'd
In the service of his country;
He had abilities for matters of weight,
And, whatever came upon the anvil,
He turn'd to advantage.
He was dextrous in penetrating into things,
Few were so hard or close,
But he would screw into them, and thro' them:

He shew'd great strokes of his strong party,
As well in cutting asunder the firmest connections

Which lay in his way,
As in uniting what he found asunder
To answer his purpose.

Whatever black contrivances were forg'd,
He soon blew them up,

And was successful in quenching
The red-hot fury of those he had in hand;
His station was an unquiet one;

But, by a judicious use of instruments,
Of which he was master,
And by making even vice itself
Subservient to his work,

He secured his points;
And, by biting the right nail on the head,
Arrived to the height of his desires,

And lived with spirits,
In the common way;
In which situation,

He bent himself to be serviceable
To his neighbourhood,
Among whom he wrought a good under-
standing,

And when things went wrong, or lame,
Would stoop
To set them on a better footing.

He was not linked to any party;
Old and new
Were equally his interest:

He made a great noise in the world,
And shone in his station,
Till age spread a rust over him,
And death put out his fire,

And here are laid his dust and ashes.

List of Ships taken from the French; continued from p. 447.

<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Where bound to.</i>	<i>Captain. Ports sent into.</i>
Dauphin	Rochelle	Calais	
Deux File	Rochelle	Nantz	
St. Esprit	Rochelle	Nantz	
Amiable	Nantz	Martinico	
St. Jean	Newfoundland	Havre	
Prudence	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Du de Penthièvre	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Diadem	Rochelle	Cape Breton	
St. Catherine	Sudre	Dunkirk	
St. Joseph	Cette	Havre	
Demoiselle Marie	Rochelle	Dunkirk	
Union	Cette	Dunkirk	
Tartanne		Dunkirk	
Amiable	Martinico	Nantz	
Esperance	Bourdeaux	St. Domingo	
Providence	Marennnes	Honfleur	Different cruisers. Portsmouth.
Poli	Rochelle	Dieppe	
Amiable	Rochelle	Calais	
Le Beaufile	Newfoundland	Nantz	
L'Aïre	Newfoundland	Nantz	
Hercule	Port L'Orient	Guinea	
La Estrie	Senegal	Port L'Orient	
Solide	St. Domingo	Havre	
Charles	St. Domingo	Nantz	
Expedition	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Nouvelle Concorde	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Puritie	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Compte de Mirepoix	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Michael & Francis	Iceland	Sable Doulang	
L'Aigle	Lisbon	Rochelle	
St. Nicholas	Newfoundland	Dieppe	
St. Jean	Newfoundland	Granville	
Robert	Newfoundland	Granville	
Jean Catherine	Newfoundland	Granville	
Amiable Union	Newfoundland	Havre	
Badine	Leogan	Nantz	
St. Esprit	Amsterdam	Bayonne	
Amiable Marie	Cape François	Dunkirk	
Macverfe	Canada	Brest	
Marie Magdelaine	Newfoundland	Granville	
Marie Louise	Rochelle	Martinico	
L'Heureuse Marie	Martinico	Honfleur	Different cruisers. Plymouth.
Margarite	Granville	Newfoundland	
Jacques & Marie	Granville	Newfoundland	
La Triumphe	Newfoundland	Havre	
La Jeune Henriette	Newfoundland	Havre	
Constantia	St. Domingo	Rochelle	
Amiable Martha	Newfoundland	Rochelle	
Jacques & Marie	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
L'Hirondelle	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Jeune St. Jean	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
La Jeune Amille	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Dolphin			
Thetis	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Lange	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Duc de Luxembourg	Newfoundland	Bourdeaux	Different cruisers. Portsmouth.
Fidele	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Aquilon	St. Domingo	Bourdeaux	
Reine des Anges	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	
Le Vierge	Newfoundland	St. Maloes	

[To be continued in our next.]

R r r a

5002 *Lilies* **THE SOLDIER'S SONG.** 5003

WINTER DANCE

The lillies of France and the fair English rose Could never
 gree, as old history shewe ;
 But our Edwards and Henrys those lillies have torn, And
 in their rich standards such ensigns have borne, To shew that old
 England beneath her strong lance Has humbled the pride and the
 glory of France.

We bid them defiance, so let them come
 on, [doe]
 Have at 'em, their business will quickly be
 done, [all France]
 Monsieurs we will teach ye a new English
 dance, [all France]
 To our grenadiers march, that shall frighten
 Let's take up our muskets and gird on our
 swords, [our words]
 And Monsieurs you'll find us as good as
 Beat drums, trumpets sound, and huzzas
 for our king, [thou canst bring]
 Then welcome Belle Isle, with what troops
 Huzza for old England, whose strong
 pointed lance, [France]
 Shall humble the pride and the glory of

What wou'd these Monsieurs? Wou'd they
 know how they ran? [Ann.]
 Why look at the annals of glorious queen
 We beat 'em by sea; and we beat 'em by
 land, [between years and command]
 When Marlborough and Ruffel enjoy'd the
 We'll beat them again boys, so let 'em ad-
 vance, [his 'em to be victors]
 Old England despises the insults of France,
 Why let the grand monarch assemble his
 host, [coast]
 And threaten invasions on England's fair

A COUNTRY DANCE.

Much ado about nothing.



first couple foot to the second woman, and turns her \curvearrowright ; the same to the second man
 cross over two couple \curvearrowright ; leap up to the top, foot it and cast off \curvearrowright ; lead thro' the
 couple, cast up into the second couple's place \curvearrowright ; hands round all six.

Poetical Essays in OCTOBER, 1756.

FRIENDLY CAUTION, in an Epistle to a
Young Lady.

But tho' to ruin post they run,
 They think it hard to be undone.

Visions in Verse.

EAR Emma, when I view that face,
 Adorn'd with ev'ry female grace;
 When I reflect upon that mind,
 Where spirit, sense, and wit are join'd;
 Think you something near divine,
 Almost worship at your shrine.
 Emma, when you idly sing;
 As the one essential thing;
 With the silliest female vie,
 For some coxcomb's wand'ring eye;
 Live, uncall'd upon, your toast,
 And you mortal maid at most.
 Give me, time will make you start
 At his gay negligence of heart.
 You often have declar'd, its true,
 Married life's the life for you:
 And quit those foibles, or you'll find,
 'Twill make you shun'd by half mankind;
 'Tis half the wisest and the best,
 If you, I'm sure, wou'd shun the rest.
 Some being lost, and some rejected,
 Drops the temple you'd erected;
 My poor Emma, I'm afraid,
 And of wife must be old maid.
 'Tis earth's object moves my spleen
 Forward girls about eighteen;
 Other kinds may come to good,
 But its pity but they shou'd;

But their decree is fix'd as fate,
 To die despis'd without a mate.
 Then all your modest sense exert,
 From that fair breast to drive the flirt,
 Blend all your sprightly wit with ease,
 And aim much less to charm than please;
 This conduct will your reign restore,
 Make those pursue who fled before;
 And then the choice alone remains,
 To ease one captive of his chains:
 And here let friendship claim a part,
 In the direction of your heart;
 And teach you to avoid the snare,
 Most dang'rous to the virtuous fair.
 'Tis needy merit, passion's slave,
 A youth, chaste, tender, good and brave;
 Who thinks by making you his wife,
 To baffle ev'ry storm of life.
 Mistaken pair how short your reign!
 See poverty and all her train!
 The husband wont to smile before,
 When want affails will smile no more,
 Care will his waking hours molest,
 And care disturb his balmy rest.
 His tender brood—another joy,
 Each distant hope of peace destroy.
 When e'er he plans their future fate,
 Despair and anguish round him wait;
 Passing near fifteen years between,
 He views a melancholy scene;
 When the dear youth and lovely maid,
 (Depriv'd of education's aid)
 Like half-blown roses in the shade,
 For want of sunshine lose their hue,
 And early wither where they grew.

E'en

E'en love that balm for ev'ry woe,
 For once he fondly thought it so,
 Now only aggravates the ill—
 Single he had been happy still,
 Or not involv'd, howe'er distress'd,
 The dearer partner of his breast.
 But turn, my Emma, from the view,
 A happier fortune waits on you ;
 Yet think not if this path you shun,
 No other leads to be undone ;
 For in the hymeneal road,
 Full many a bramble has been strew'd,
 Which oft the unregarding wife
 Sweeps up, and finds it cling for life.
 The bully, boisterous and loud,
 The jealous coxcomb—and the proud,
 The sot—half madman—or whole fool,
 You'd strive in vain to love—or rule.
 Shun these, for vanity's dear sake,
 And more than all the lawless rake :
 Think not your virtue can reclaim,
 A wretch who's lost to virtue's name :
 Remember a Clarissa's wreck,
 And this reforming passion check ;
 Nay, since there'll be great joy in heaven,
 When a poor sinner is forgiven,
 Tho' his repentance shou'd be true,
 Grieve not, he'd no reward from you ;
 Before that power he must appear,
 Who only knows if he's sincere ;
 And in the worlds of endless bliss,
 Be nobly paid for pain in this.
 But Emma, frowning, seems to say,
 " Have done dear moralizer pray
 " What, not one glimm'ring ray of light !
 " God gave us more of day than night."
 Then guide your eye with care, my friend,
 Thro' the perspective's brighter end ;
 A Spencer, Pembroke, Dartmouth view,
 And let the youth who aims at you
 These bright originals pursue.
 " So shall you cloudless skies behold,
 " And your calm sun-set beam with gold."

Upon a Young Lady's BIRTH-DAY.

SCARCE fourteen years their annual orbs
 Had run,
 When Cælia languish'd for the fifteenth sun ;
 Her beauty's blossoms just began to blow,
 And her young heart to flutter at a beau ;
 Just bid adieu to all her toys at home,
 And thought on conquests for the time to come.

Then Venus, careful of the rising fair,
 Call'd all her light inhabitants of air,
 " When twelve revolving moons have run
 " their race,
 " O Sylphs, be ready for your destin'd place,
 " Know then 'tis Cælia claims your watch-
 " ful care,
 " Cælia the future envy of the fair,
 " Yours is the task invisible to fly,
 " Round the bright orbits of her radiant
 " eye."

" Direct its motion with becoming art
 " To flash its lightning, and to strike
 " heart ;
 " To take her precious lip's important
 " To dress her words in aromatic air
 " To give her notice of impending fate
 " To guard the portals of her virgin
 " Of empty coxcombs give her quick
 " When merit sues to call forth ev'ry
 " This charge I give to fifty Sylphs
 " But let five hundred guard her virgin
 Thus to her Sylphids spoke the queen
 loves,

And flew through æther on her wing
 Instant she reach'd Olympus starry
 And stop't her chariot in Minerva's
 The queen, unable to conceal her
 Related all the news she brought from
 What careful orders she had given them
 'Gainst Cælia enter'd on her sixteenth
 The name of Cælia struck th' Athenian
 " But sure, she cries, she's not the
 " mean ?

" Cælia's my constant and my only
 " I found her thoughtful, not like other
 " I took her early out of nature's
 " And form'd her tender years to my
 " mand :

" I bid the graces on her words attend,
 " And sober prudence marks her
 " friend,
 " Can this be she, whom Venus
 " Is she the object of Cythera's love ?
 Some questions pass'd, which here
 need not name,

In short, each charming Cælia prov'd
 They both were glad one fair at last to
 So happily suited to each other's mind
 For ne'er, till then, did they their
 combine,

To make one mortal maid compleatly
 The day is come ; her ripen'd charms
 And Cælia closes now her fifteenth year
 The airy Sylphs, her ministerial band,
 Obedient take their delegated stand ;
 To each fair feature give peculiar grace
 And add new lustre to an angel's face.

Fair maid, with gratitude these
 view,
 The gods, who gave them, will preserve
 Windsor.

Advice to a NEW MARRIED LADY,
 Schoolfellow.

DEAR Peggy, since the single state
 You've left, and chose yourself a
 Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
 And bliss or woe insur'd for life ;
 A friendly muse the way would shew,
 To give the bliss and miss the woe.
 But first of all we may suppose,
 You've with mature reflection chose ;
 And this premis'd, I think you may,
 Soon find to marry'd bliss the way.

Half is the province of a wife,
Narrow is her sphere in life;
In that sphere to move aright
Is her principal delight;
To rule the house with prudent care,
To properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband bless the day
That gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind;
These are the tasks to wives assign'd.
You never think domestic care
Worth the notice of the fair,
Daily those affairs inspect,
Naught be wasted by neglect;
A regal plenty round you seen,
Always keep the golden mean;
Nice your house, tho' neat and clean,
In things there's a proper mean;
Of your sex mistake in this,
Anxious some, some too remiss.
The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercast by childish strife;
Be it your peculiar care
To keep that season bright and fair;
When's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart;
A kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive,
Should it thro' neglect expire,
It again can light the fire.
To charm his reason, dress your mind,
Love shall be with friendship join'd;
On that basis 'twill endure,
Time and death itself secure.
If you ne'er for pow'r contend,
By tears to gain your end;
Times the tears which cloud our eyes,
Pride and obstinacy rise:
You gave to man superior sway;
Heaven and him at once obey.
Grown frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
You're chearful, seldom loud;
You never discompose
Features, temper, or repose;
You're for happiness ne'er roam,
Happiness resides at home;
You make your partner easy there,
And abroad sufficient care;
Nothing at home be right,
You always enter with delight.
He'll converse he'll prefer to all
Who cheats the world does pleasure call;
Chearful chat his cares beguile,
You always meet him with a smile.
D
Passion e'er his soul deform,
You meet the bursting storm;
In wordy war engage,
You meet his rage with rage;
All our sex's softening art
You lost reason to his heart;

Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly sooth his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense,
Husbands ne'er pardon that offence,
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds:
Then shun, O shun that fatal self!
And think him wiser than yourself;
If otherwise you should believe,
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.

When cares invade your partner's heart
Bear you a sympathizing part,
And kindly claim your share of pain,
And half his troubles still sustain;
From rising morn till setting night,
To see him pleas'd your chief delight.

But now, methinks, I hear you cry,
Shall she pretend, O vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herself a wife!
I own you've ample cause to chide,
And blushing throw the pen aside.

On the AUTHOR of the Reply to the Adviser.
See Lond. Mag. for September, p. 443.

Formas se vertit in omnes. VIND.

WHAT then at last I've caught him,
Have I, and made my friend cry out *peccavi*?
A Proteus, I profess, that apes
A hundred characters and shapes.
Sometimes a lover, whining, canting,
A bully roaring now and ranting.
His name A. A. in days of yore,
But metamorphos'd now to O. R.
Tho' still a special care is shewn
To keep conceal'd his precious own;
Yet, I could tell him, if I list'd,
That he's far better known than trust'd.

OCT. 13.
An Author's ANSWER to his Adviser, in the
Lond. Mag. for August, p. 400.

*Infelix operam perdas: Ut si quis asellum
In campo doceat parentem currere franis.* HOR.

POETS (as some affirm) are full of spite,
And fancy, none, except 'emself, can
write. [fool;
But, Sir, whate'er you think, I'm no such
I scorn to act by such a scurvy rule:
Nor want I, friend, with proud, ambitious aim,
By scribbling epigrams to purchase fame.
No;—such a puny dwarf, (I must confess)
With all humility, should acquiesce,
Nor be dissatisfy'd with that low stature,
Or mod'rate intellect, assign'd by nature;—
Much less, (that lovely lyric, Horace like)
Stars with a tow'ring head attempt to strike.

Perhaps
which account the sagacious Tommy Tapp assures us (in his preface to a collection of pretty
for the amusement of children three feet high) that he is not so unreasonable as to expect either
will or good words of a poet: For,
What author e'er cou'd bear to see,
A truster write as well as he.

Perhaps you'll say too, that the longest ears
Should not prick up beyond their proper
spheres.

Why, so think I; and for this cause,—above
My nat'ral strength (I trust) have never
srove.

Nor have I, Sir,—in any shape or sense,
To lionhood e'er made the least pretence:
Nor once to imitate shou'd I much care
A barking prick-ear'd cur, or farly bear.

But, since you've mention'd *Æsop*, Sir,—
no doubt, [out.
You've read that sage mythologist through-
If so, — to what he says, you're then no
stranger,

Of a sort, worthless mongrel, in a manger,
That, with the provender tho' not contented,
The ox from eating hay wou'd have prevented.

One person's meat another's poison proves;
Yet, critics to be candid it behoves:

Since some, perhaps, may that provision prize,
Which others seem determin'd to despise.

I'm dull enough;—but, dear Adviser, (pray!)
Tho' I can't sing, yet suffer me to bray;

And, like my predecessor, me permit
T'expostulate awhile (if you think fit)

With such as ride us hard, (you must confess)
And love the wages of unrighteousness.

Against corruption let me strain my throat,
My country's good with all my might pro-
mote,

After my hoarse, rough fashion harshly chime:
And, for the reason's sake, excuse the rhyme.

"Reason! you'll say;—why, sure there's
no such thing,

"Nor sense, in suff'ring such as you to sing,
"Good God!—what impudence can yours
surpass?"

"Go!—get you gone!—you obstinate jack-
Nay, prithee! now,—don't be so mortal
cross;

Since your ass-jest has made me thus jocose.
You your just merit, friend, I shall allow:

Your fable's vastly complaisant, I vow;
I mean, thereof, the application candid,

Which in last Magazine about was bandied.
But, as I still persist, in manner strange,

His mind, perchance, my monitor may
change,

The fool quite deaf to good advice declare,
Of his amendment utterly despair,

And, since I madly thus proceed to bawl,
'Stead of long ears, now think, I've none at
all†.

In short,—poor, envious, barking, biting
Tho' you've pronounc'd me to be soft and silly,

On further trial you, perhaps, may feel,
Tho' somewhat rough, that I'm as hard as
steel.

[Billy!
In short,—poor, envious, barking, biting
Tho' you've pronounc'd me to be soft and silly,

On further trial you, perhaps, may feel,
Tho' somewhat rough, that I'm as hard as
steel.

And, O invidious viper!—thus to grow
Th' avenging file, can never fill thy
One complimentary flow'r of rhet'ric
(If you'll insist on't, friend) I have in
The sweetest rose, 'tis certain, has its
And wits abound with Pharisaic scorn.
But, monitor, methinks, an errant
You may be term'd; and not a man of
And, if you can forgive a childish toy,
"In dock, out nettle," give me leave to
Sir! in a word,—whatever I may
In this same sentiment let's both agree
That lubbers still should be allow'd to
And the most stupid ass may mump at
And now, my dear remarker!—to
clude;—

Without a cause, don't think me down
If, by an ass when piss'd upon and kick'd
So bright a genius to the heart be print
Acknowledge fairly,—supercilious elf
That, for such usage, you may thank you
Sept. 18, 1756.

A S O N G.
1.
WHEN Nicholls, form'd by ev'ry
To Venus first was shewn,
Surpriz'd the pow'r beheld a face,
And form, so like her own;
Where loves and smiles the dimply
In sweet assemblage join,
As nobly emulous to raise
The human to divine.

2.
Surpriz'd the goddess saw and smil'd,
Sweet as the rosy day;
And thus the muse, in accents mild,
Thus, faithful, heard her say:
"To charms ev'n envy must approve
"I half my realms resign,
"Content henceforth to reign above,
"Be mortal empire thine."
Oct. 15. BOVIVANT

S I R,
IN an excursion I made this sum-
I saw, on a beautiful hill in a gentle
park, a sort of temple, Gothick,
nal and terminating in a pyramid
side is inscribed one of the following
which may not be displeasing to the
quainted with the poet to whose
was erected:

*Per me s'en va l'incerto viandante,
Qui non s'alberga un orribil gigante
Nè della fata Alcina il bel sembante
Castello non san io del mago Atlante
Ma, benche' raxxo cumulo, son pò
Pegno d'amor verso il divino Arioste*

*Ridebit monitor non exauditus: Ut ille
Qui malè parentem in rupes detrusit asellum
Iratus. Quis enim incertum servare laboret?* Hor.

† ———— Narrare putaret asello
Fabellam surdo. ———— Hor.

Monthly Chronologer.

following is of too interesting a Nature to be omitted in the London Magazine.

NE William Schroeder, a Hanoverian soldier, was, on the 13th of September, detected in the crime of stealing privately and feloniously, in the shop

of Mr. Christopher Harris at Maidstone, two silk handkerchiefs, the value of eight shillings, the property of the said Harris; which offence commonly called shoplifting, and made

capital by the statute 10 and 11 William III. Cap. 23. by which act the apprehender is entitled to a certificate to ex-

empt him from ward and parish offices, on the conviction of the offender. And the said soldier being apprehended and

led before the mayor, and another justice of peace for the corporation of Maidstone; and the fact being clearly

proved upon oath, the justices, in order to show all the lenity in their power, com-

mitted him to prison as for common felony, and not shoplifting, and bound the

accuser, by recognizance, to appear at the next general quarter sessions. But

the next day gen. Kilmanfack applied to the mayor, and demanded the release

of the soldier, and talked of using force if demand was not complied with, in-

stead, that by treaty, or agreement, neither the Hanoverians nor Hessians are to

be in any ways subject to the laws of this country, either for murder, felony, or

other crime whatsoever; and the next day, upon this, sent for the deputy

sheriff of the town, for his advice on the occasion; who declaring, as his opi-

nion, that the abovementioned forces, being their continuance here, are, and

to be, subject to the laws of this country, in cases of murder, theft, and

heinous offences; he, the mayor, did not think proper to discharge the sol-

Whereupon the general declared, that an application should be immediately

made to the king. And on Saturday the

about five o'clock in the morning,

his majesty's messengers arrived at

Maidstone, with an order from the Rt.

the earl of Holderness, one of his

majesty's principal secretaries of state,

to the mayor of Maidstone imme-

diately to discharge the soldier out of pri-

son and deliver him up to gen. Som-

ers, 1756.

veldt; and he was discharged and delivered accordingly. And gen. Somerveldt has sent orders to the mayor, deputy recorder, and the constable of Maidstone, that for the future none of the Hanoverian forces are to be committed to prison, and punished by the laws of England for any offence whatsoever, but must be delivered up to be tried and punished by their own laws. Accordingly the soldier was severely, as we are told, punished by running the gauntlet amongst his own countrymen. This affair needs no comment, the consequences are evident.

FRIDAY, October 1.

The following Address from the City of Chester was presented to his Majesty at Kensington.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council of your antient and loyal city of Chester, in common-council assembled, do, in behalf of ourselves and fellow-citizens, beg leave to approach your throne, and, with a fidelity ever distinguishing this city, endeavour to express our heart-felt concern at present ills and impending dangers.

We see the nation burthened with foreign mercenaries, denied the aid and defence of its natives, grievously taxed, nearly overwhelmed with an immense debt, and, by cowardice or treachery, deprived of that once glorious acquisition, the island of Minorca; a loss accompanied with utter ignominy, and almost indelible disgrace!

These, together with the dilatory and perplexed ordering of our fleets and armies, both in Europe and America, and the very little availment of most extraordinary supplies, too fatally evince a strange mismanagement among those to whom the care of the levied treasures and publick weal have been, alas! unhappily intrusted.

Permit us, therefore, humbly to intreat your majesty, out of regard to your royal self, for the sake of your illustrious house, for the security of the Protestant succession, and for the welfare of your kingdoms, soon to direct a full enquiry into the conduct of those who have (as it is presumed) abused your authority, and brought distress and infamy upon these nations.

Sirs

We

We further most dutifully and earnestly desire, that your people may have their natural and constitutional guard, a well-regulated militia, which, we are persuaded, will prove the most effectual and permanent defence of your majesty's sacred person, and this much endangered country.

We beg leave, likewise, to add our sincere professions of a hearty zeal for your majesty's service; and that we will always readily contribute, to the utmost of our power, to retrieve our losses, to guard these realms, and to render Great Britain, as heretofore, honoured in peace, and terrible in war.

Given under our common seal, this 17th day of September, 1756.

SATURDAY, 2.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and privy-council of Ireland, ordering an immediate embargo upon all ships and vessels laden with beef, pork, or butter, going from any of the ports in that kingdom, except such ships, &c. as shall be employed in carrying provisions to his majesty's dominions in America, or elsewhere.

SUNDAY, 3.

Several houses were consumed by fire at Maidstone.

THURSDAY, 7.

After a poll of seven days, between Mr. alderman Dickinson and Sir Richard Glynn, the former of whom had a majority of 1087, Sir Charles Asgill being returned with Mr. Dickinson to the court of aldermen, they made choice of the latter to be lord-mayor of this city for the year ensuing. At the holding up of hands, the two knights had the majority, and it was confidently asserted that Marthe Dickinson, Esq; would be set aside, the objection to him being, that, as a member of the house of commons, he had voted to address his majesty for the introduction of *lawless* mercenaries. (See p. 449.)

At Penrith, in Cumberland, about one in the morning, a most dreadful hurricane happened, which continued with increasing violence till five o'clock. It blew down the north west battlement of the church, and the battlements of Mrs. Gaitsgarth's tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, broke thro' the same, and into a room where two young ladies, Miss Molly Bolton and Miss Dawson of Blencow, were in bed; the former was unfortunately killed, and the latter buried in the ruins, but taken out alive, tho' with but little hopes of her recovery. Scarce a house in that town but what has received some damage; and in the neighbouring country almost all the trees were shivered to pieces, or were blown up by the roots.

At Newcastle the hurricane blew down several houses, unroofed others, and many others were stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done to the river was very deplorable, about 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost. The *Welcome Messenger*, of London, was driven to sea with her port open, with three men and two boys on board, as was the *Sarah and Margaret*, of London. A Danish vessel, laden with iron for the factory at Swatwell, was sunk by Burdon's-key. The *Blessing*, of Whitby, was overfet at Jarrow-key, and four men drowned. By travellers from Aldham moor we are told, that the people there would have it the earth shook; so that they ran under the hedges for safety, and were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, tumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from Sunderland are very shocking; above 40 keels being missing and several ships damaged and driven to sea. The bodies of 12 men were taken up in the afternoon, and many more lost.

The accounts from divers parts of the country are equally extraordinary, houses unroofed, stacks of corn and hay blown entirely away, large oak trees broken at their middles; and many other astonishing effects have been produced.

The effects of this storm were felt at great distances and very severely, particularly thro' the bishoprick of Durham and Nottinghamshire; at Greenock and Glasgow, in Scotland, great damage was done to the shipping, some hundreds of fir-trees were blown down, and many lost. It had the same consequences at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which was quite overflowed with water, as the whole city of Hamburg, and its adjacent flat country stripped bare with violence of the wind.

THURSDAY, 14.

A fire broke out at Mr. Smith's house, at Nutkins's-corner, near St. John's lane, Rotherhith, about 10 at night, which seven houses, two timber-yard, boat-house, a sloop and a pleasure-house were consumed.

TUESDAY, 19.

The Paul's head in Doctor's-common received considerable damage by fire.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The prince of Wales, and the princess dowager and her family, came to Lambeth-house, from Kew, for the winter.

SATURDAY, 23.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when William Higgins and James Thorne, for robbing their masters, &c.

ghes, for forgery, Jonathan Hurst, for
bing capt. Brudenell in Berkeley-square,
ose comrade Browning was killed by
captain, and Francis Mugford, for
arning from transportation before his
ited time, received sentence of death;
to be transported for seven years, two
be branded, and one whipped.

Addresses have been presented, since our
from the cities of York and Exeter :
d Essex, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, De-
shire, Somersetshire, Exeter and Maid-
e have given instructions to their mem-
(See p. 449.)

Sept. 3. were taken from a woman
Heytesbury, 53 years of age, by Tho-
th, surgeon, two large stones, one of
weighed four ounces and an half,
sured eight inches and two tenths in
circumference, and three inches and four
ths in diameter; the other weighed
ounces, measured six inches in cir-
cumference, and five in diameter, and
is now as well as can be expected.

the time limited by his majesty's order
council, for prohibiting the exporting
of the kingdom, or carrying coast-
gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort
arms or ammunition, expiring the
his majesty has been pleased to or-
to be continued six months longer;
the journeymen clothiers in Wiltshire,
risen against their masters, on ac-
of their wages being lowered, and
mitted some outrages.

women of war were sent by Sir Ed-
Hawke, to Leghorn, on the 21st of
umber, as a convoy to the homeward
ships from that port, and peremp-
to demand the release of the gallant
Fortunatus Wright and his crew,
St. George, which they obtained, and
t away with them. (See p. 401.)

the Powis estate at Hendon, in Mid-
er, sold for 73,950l. viz. the manor
3,400l. the demesne lands for 40,570l.
the great tythes for 19,080l.

accounts from Barbadoes, it appears
French have actually settled the new
lands.

of a Letter from Deal, Oct. 15.

ON Thursday last his majesty's ship
Centaur, capt. Browne, being on
ation at an anchor off Graveling, saw
to the westward of them near Calais,
which they immediately weighed and
chase, the wind at S. S. W. at nine
up to the leeward of the chase,
they suppose to be the Prince de
French privateer that engaged the
atch, (see the deaths) who, on seeing
Centaur, stood from them, in order
alter himself under the three forts at

Calais: At ten the enemy got close under
the Green fort at Calais, and anchored
close in; but capt. Browne, rightly judg-
ing the destroying her would be of great
consequence to our trade, determined, if
the privateer continued afloat, to lay him
on board, notwithstanding the fire of all
their forts; for which made several tacks,
the wind being off shore. The enemy,
finding his resolution, cut his cable and
ran ashore, in which situation the Centaur
battered her with their cannon for two
hours, in less than three fathom water,
amidst the fire of all their forts, whose
fire he now and then returned among some
thousands of spectators, and it is supposed
with some success; but the superior force
of their batteries, with 36 pounders fly-
ing about him, which killed some of his
people, and wounded others, besides da-
maging his hull and rigging, he thought it
prudent, as he could no more annoy the
privateer, at half past one to stand off
and return to the Downs, in order to re-
pair their damage.

Our privateers continue to act with
surprising success, their captures greatly
exceeding, in number and value, those
of the enemy. In North-America and
the West-Indies, the spirit of privateering
prevails so much, that every port has
spread the ocean with its cruisers, parti-
cularly New-York, Philadelphia, Antigua
and Jamaica; and have already reaped the
wished advantages from their publick spi-
rit. (See p. 401.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. JOHN Lovdy, of Caversham,
in Oxfordshire, Esq; was
married to Miss Forester.

14. Thomas Davis, of the Middle
Temple, Esq; to Miss Maria Fairley, with
a fortune of 5000l. and 2500l. on the
birth of the first child.

15. Osman Beavoir, Esq; to Miss Per-
kins.

16. Thomas Powys, of Berwick, Sa-
lop, Esq; to Miss Pole, of Radbourn, in
Derbyshire.

17. Mr. John Baker, sadler to the
prince of Wales, to Mrs. Beckford, re-
lict of the late alderman Richard Beck-
ford, member for Bristol.

18. Mr. John Harding, of St. Martin's-
lane, to Miss Jackson, of Southgate, with
5000l. fortune.

Sept. 29. Lady of Sir William Beau-
champ Proctor, Bart. was delivered of a
son.

Oct. 8. Rt. Hon. lady Monson, of a son.

10. Lady Esther Pitt, wife of William
Pitt, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

We further most dutifully and earnestly desire, that your people may have their natural and constitutional guard, a well-regulated militia, which, we are persuaded, will prove the most effectual and permanent defence of your majesty's sacred person, and this much endangered country.

We beg leave, likewise, to add our sincere professions of a hearty zeal for your majesty's service; and that we will always readily contribute, to the utmost of our power, to retrieve our losses, to guard these realms, and to render Great Britain, as heretofore, honoured in peace, and terrible in war.

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Several houses were consumed by fire at Maidstone.

THURSDAY, 7.

After a poll of seven days, between Mr. alderman Dickinson and Sir Richard Glynn, the former of whom had a majority of 1087, Sir Charles Asgill being returned with Mr. Dickinson to the court of aldermen, they made choice of the latter to be lord-mayor of this city for the year ensuing. At the holding up of hands, the two knights had the majority, and it was confidently asserted that *Marthe Dickinson, Esq;* would be set aside, the objection to him being, that, as a member of the house of commons, he had voted to address his majesty for the introduction of *lawless mercenaries*. (See p. 449.)

At Penrith, in Cumberland, about one in the morning, a most dreadful hurricane happened, which continued with increasing violence till five o'clock. It blew down the north west battlement of the church, and the battlements of Mrs. Gaitsgarth's tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, broke thro' the same, and into a room where two young ladies, Miss Molly Bolton and Miss Dawson of Blencow, were in bed; the former was unfortunately killed, and the latter buried in the ruins, but taken out alive, tho' with but little hopes of her recovery. Scarce a house in that town but what has received some damage; and in the neighbouring country almost all the trees were shivered to pieces, or were blown up by the roots.

At Newcastle the hurricane blew down several houses, unroofed others, and many others were stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done to the river was very deplorable, about 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost. The *Welcome Messenger*, of London, was driven to sea with her cargo open, with three men and two boys on board, as was the *Sarah and Margaret*, of London. A Danish vessel, laden with iron for the factory at Swalwell, was sunk by Burdon's-key. The *Blessing*, of Whitehaven, was overset at Jarrow-key, and four persons drowned. By travellers from Alderney moor we are told, that the people there would have it the earth shook; so that they ran under the hedges for safety, and were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, tumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from Sunderland are very shocking; above 40 keels being missing and several ships damaged and driven to sea. The bodies of 12 men were taken up in the afternoon, and many more lost.

The accounts from divers parts of the country are equally extraordinary, houses unroofed, stacks of corn and hay blown entirely away, large oak trees broke at their middles; and many other astonishing effects have been produced.

The effects of this storm were felt at great distances and very severely, particularly thro' the bishoprick of Durham and Nottinghamshire; at Greenock and Glasgow, in Scotland, great damage done to the shipping, some hundred fir-trees were blown down, and many lost. It had the same consequences at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which was quite overflowed with water, as the whole city of Hamburg, and its adjacent flat country stripped bare with violence of the wind.

THURSDAY, 14.

A fire broke out at Mr. Smith's house, at Nutkins's-corner, near St. Dunstons-lane, Rotherhith, about 10 at night, which seven houses, two timber-yard, boat-house, a sloop and a pleasure-house were consumed.

TUESDAY, 19.

The Paul's head in Doctor's-common received considerable damage by fire.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The prince of Wales, and the princess dowager and her family, came to London by the water-house, from Kew, for the winter.

SATURDAY, 23.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when William Higgins and James Thorne, for robbing their masters, &c.

ghes, for forgery, Jonathan Hurst, for being capt. Brudenell in Berkeley-square, whose comrade Browning was killed by captain, and Francis Mugford, for turning from transportation before his limited time, received sentence of death; to be transported for seven years, two to be branded, and one whipped.

Addresses have been presented, since our last, from the cities of York and Exeter: and Essex, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Exeter and Maidstone have given instructions to their members. (See p. 449.)

In Sept. 31 were taken from a woman Heytesbury, 53 years of age, by Tho. Smith, surgeon, two large stones, one of which weighed four ounces and an half, measured eight inches and two tenths in circumference, and three inches and four eighths in diameter; the other weighed three ounces, measured six inches in circumference, and five in diameter, and is now as well as can be expected.

The time limited by his majesty's order in council, for prohibiting the exporting of the kingdom, or carrying coast-arms or ammunition, expiring the 1st of his majesty has been pleased to order to be continued six months longer. The journeymen clothiers in Wiltshire, risen against their masters, on account of their wages being lowered, and committed some outrages.

Two men of war were sent by Sir Edm. Hawke, to Leghorn, on the 21st of September, as a convoy to the homeward-bound ships from that port, and peremptorily to demand the release of the gallant Fortunate Wright and his crew, St. George, which they obtained, and sent away with them. (See p. 401.)

The Powis estate at Hendon, in Middlesex, sold for 73,950l. viz. the manor for 1,400l. the demesne lands for 40,570l. the great tythes for 19,080l. Accounts from Barbadoes, it appears the French have actually settled the new lands.

Abstract of a Letter from Deal, Oct. 15.

On Thursday last his majesty's ship Centaur, capt. Browne, being on station at an anchor off Graveling, saw to the westward of them near Calais, which they immediately weighed and chased, the wind at S. S. W. at nine up to the leeward of the chase, they suppose to be the Prince de France privateer that engaged the Centaur, (see the deaths) who, on seeing himself under the three forts at

Calais: At ten the enemy got close under the Green fort at Calais, and anchored close in; but capt. Browne, rightly judging the destroying her would be of great consequence to our trade, determined, if the privateer continued afloat, to lay him on board, notwithstanding the fire of all their forts; for which made several tacks, the wind being off shore. The enemy, finding his resolution, cut his cable and ran ashore, in which situation the Centaur battered her with their cannon for two hours, in less than three fathom water, amidst the fire of all their forts, whose fire he now and then returned among some thousands of spectators, and it is supposed with some success; but the superior force of their batteries, with 36 pounders flying about him, which killed some of his people, and wounded others, besides damaging his hull and rigging, he thought it prudent, as he could no more annoy the privateer, at half past one to stand off and return to the Downs, in order to repair their damage.

Our privateers continue to act with surprising success, their captures greatly exceeding, in number and value, those of the enemy. In North-America and the West-Indies, the spirit of privateering prevails so much, that every port has spread the ocean with its cruizers, particularly New-York, Philadelphia, Antigua and Jamaica; and have already reaped the wished advantages from their public spirit. (See p. 401.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. JOHN Lovdy, of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, Esq; was married to Miss Forester.

14. Thomas Davis, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to Miss Maria Fairley, with a fortune of 3000l. and 1500l. on the birth of the first child.

15. Osman Beavoir, Esq; to Miss Perkins.

16. Thomas Powys, of Berwick, Salop, Esq; to Miss Pole, of Radbourn, in Derbyshire.

17. Mr. John Baker, saddler to the prince of Wales, to Mrs. Beckford, relict of the late alderman Richard Beckford, member for Bristol.

18. Mr. John Harding, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Jackson, of Southgate, with 5000l. fortune.

Sept. 29. Lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. was delivered of a son.

Oct. 8. Rt. Hon. lady Monson, of a son.

10. Lady Esther Pitt, wife of William Pitt, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. **THOMAS Deye**, of Eye, in Suffolk, Esq; in the commission of the peace, and senior alderman of Eye.

3. **John Handlad**, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant.

4. **Thomas Pritchard**, of Bullth, in Brecknockshire, Esq; at Bath.

5. **Stephen Beckingham**, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent.

6. **Benjamin Cobble**, Esq; mayor of New-Romney, Kent.

8. **Thomas Skinner**, of Dulish, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

9. **John Wilson**, of Devonorth, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

11. **Mrs. Sandby**, wife of Mr. Sandby, bookseller in Fleet-street.

Capt. Holbourne, nephew of admiral Holbourne, commander of his majesty's sloop *Dispatch*, of the wounds he received in an engagement with the *Prince de Soubize*, a French privateer, mounting 18 six and nine pounders, and manned with 170 men. After his death, a ragged flint stone, of the size of a large nutmeg, was extracted from his head, which the privateer made use of instead of shot. The captain behaved in the most gallant manner in the engagement.

13. **Sir James Cocksell**, of Warwickshire, Bart.

Justice Pratt, of Bromley, in Essex.

14. **John Henley**, M. A. the noted orator of Clare-market, who for such a number of years has contributed to the amusement of the low and profane, by his exhibitions, and was a plain proof that resentment, vanity, pride and self-sufficiency will carry, even men of some considerable share of learning and knowledge, further than the dictates of good sense, religion or morality will justify. He was in the 64th year of his age.

George Abbot, Esq; of the Pay-office, Whitehall.

Hon. lady Phipps, of Heywood, near Westbury, in Wilts.

15. **Rt. Hon. lord viscount Grimston**, of the kingdom of Ireland, succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, James, now viscount Grimston.

Hon. capt. Maitland, uncle to the earl of Lauderdale.

16. **Philip Devisme**, of Clapham, Esq;

19. **Sir Hungerford Bland**, of Kippax-park, in Yorkshire, Bart.

22. **John Sharpe**, Esq; solicitor of the treasury, and member for Callington, in Cornwall.

Edmund Foster, of Shropshire, Esq;

Rt. Hon. the earl of Drumlanrig, the

only remaining son of his grace the duke of Queensberry. (See our vol. for 1774, p. 501.)

On June 30, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, commissary at New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 2. The king has promoted Dr. John Green to the deanery of Lincoln, vacant by the death of Dr. George.

Rev. Dr. Sumner was elected proctor of King's-college, Cambridge, in the room of the late Dr. George.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Ranby was promoted to the vicarage and parish church of Acton St. Mary, in Somersetshire.

Thomas Walker, to the vicarage and parish church of Whittington, in Lancashire.

—Mr. Richard Ireland, to the rectory of Hampton, in Hampshire.

—Mr. Bowdler, to the vicarage of Messing, in Essex.

Mr. John Bishop, to the rectory of Evesham, in Suffex.

—Mr. Samuel Thomas, to the rectory of Chedson, in Gloucestershire.

—Mr. Jonathan Ridout, to the vicarage and parish church of Ebury, in Wiltshire.

—Mr. Thomas Morris, to the vicarage of Downham, in Hampshire.

—Mr. Richard Banister, to the vicarage and parish church of Beley, in Lincolnshire.

—Mr. Charles Dyer, to the rectory of Runcton cum Wallington, in Norfolk.

—Mr. Edward Chapman, to the living of Huntley, in Dorsetshire.

—Mr. Thomas Reade, to the rectory and parish church of Hecklington, in Wiltshire.

—Richard Griffiths, B. A. to the rectory of Ahoy, in Denbighshire.

—Willoughby, to the vicarage of St. Andrew, in Devonshire.

—Robert Kempstone, to the vicarage of Effingham, in Wiltshire.

—Mr. William Tomlins, to the rectory and parish church of Upham, in Hampshire.

—Dr. Tucker, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Bristol.

A dispensation passed the seals to Mr. William Tomlins, M. A. to hold the rectories of Collingborne St. Andrew, in Wiltshire, and of Upham, in Hampshire.

—To enable Mr. Escot, to hold the rectories of Kitsford and Heathfield, in Wiltshire, worth 250l. per ann.

—To enable John Windsor, M. A. to hold the vicarages of Luppatt and Uffcum, in Wiltshire, the latter worth 300l. per ann.

—To enable Jonathan Lypeal, M. A. to hold the rectories of Bubbingworth and Eldstone, in Essex.

—To enable Mr. Cane, B. D. to hold the rectories of By and Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire,

and Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire,

sol. per ann.—To enable Owen Owen, Esq. to hold the rectories of Montgomery and Lland-fair, in Montgomeryshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 25. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. William Murray, Esq; his majesty's attorney general, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, title and title of lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, and also at the same time to appoint him to be chief justice of the court of King's Bench, in the room of the late Sir Dudley Ryder.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rt. Hon. lord Bathurst, is appointed captain of the band of gentlemen penitents, in the room of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

Bartholomew Burton, George Aufrere, Robert Fetherstonehaugh, George Wombell, John Barker, Nicholas Linwood, Timothy Brett, Robert Wilson, Henry Moxby, Samuel Touchet, Albert Nesbitt, John Cleveland, jun. John Eames and John Wilt, Esqrs. appointed commissioners for sale of prizes taken before the declaration of war.

Dr. Reeve rechosen president, Dr. Dawson, Dr. Batt, Dr. Askew, and Dr. Munckton, censors; Dr. Wilbraham, treasurer, and Dr. Laurence, register, of the royal college of physicians.

B—K—T.

CHARLES Pearson, of York, tailor.
John Hofer, of Denbigh, salesman.
John Sheppard, of Allhallows Barking, tallow-chandler.
George Surridge, of Chancery-lane, vintner.
John Mundy, of Houndsditch, woollendrapery and linen-draper.
John Gouldsmith, of Dickleburgh, Norfolk, grocer.
Robert Hamilton, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, linen-draper.

Thomas Charles, of St. George, Hanover-square, cowkeeper.
Hans Bellman, of Old Fish-street, sugar-refiner.
James Turner, of Bell Savage-yard, Ludgate-hill, innholder.
Edward Howes, of Norwich, butcher.
John Woolford, jun. of Ipswich, sack-weaver.
Thomas Barry, of May's-buildings, mercer.
Joseph Taylor, of Scarborough, haberdasher.
Thomas Withersed, of Conham, butcher.
John Braddock, of Hanover-square, fatterer.
Michael Tovey, of Virginia street, dealer.
John Dale, of Rotherhithe, dealer.
William Lyon, of Staines, vintner.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1756.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	52. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	52. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qr.

A NEW SONG.

LET the French hop and sing, and a cage relish best; [from the nest;
Like birds, who their freedom have lost,
But Britons, deserving a much better fate,
Should they chance to be caught by the
lime twigs of state, [known,
Are birds that are free, and have liberty
Whose songs are no more, when there freedom is gone. [hung,
So Judah's sweet harps on the willows were
In a land of oppression, untun'd and un-
strung; [vain,
To ask of the captives, a song, was in
Till liberty strung them and tun'd them
again.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1756.

THE Prussian majesty having left a sufficient number of his troops to pick up the Saxon army in their strong position between Pirna and Konigstein, marched with the rest into Bohemia towards the end of last month, and this night on the battle of the first instant, most authentick accounts of which have already given*. As this battle was not decisive on either side, the Austrians marched back to their former camp at Budin, and the Prussians to theirs at Sedlitz, so that the Saxon army con-

tinued blocked up as before; but by the last mail we had the following accounts.

Dresden, Oct. 14. Last Tuesday night the Saxons secretly threw a bridge of boats over the Elbe near Konigstein, and at some distance from the place, where they had for some time past attempted to make a bridge, which was only a feint to amuse the Prussian army, and conceal their real design. About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, the Saxons having first removed almost all their heavy artillery to Konigstein, struck their tents, and

* See before, p. 478.

between

between that time and seven o'clock the next morning, his Polish majesty, and the whole Saxon Army, passed the Elbe undiscovered, or at least unmolested, and without losing a single man.

This plan was concerted with marshal Brown, who, it is said, in order to facilitate the execution of it, secretly left his camp at Budin, and put himself at the head of a considerable body of horse, with which, having, in three days, marched sixteen German miles, he arrived on Tuesday in the neighbourhood of Konigstein, but on the other side of the river; and the day before general Nadasti arrived with about 6000 irregulars, which he posted at Neustadt, Honstein, and Radewalde, so as to prevent the eight Prussian battalions that were encamped on that side of the Elbe at Lomen, from being joined by the Prussians that are at Schandau.

This disposition greatly facilitated the passage of the Saxons, which was likewise favoured by the darkness of the night, and a thick fog in the morning; so that it was eight o'clock before the Prussian army at Sedlitz knew that the Saxons had left their camp.

General Winterfeldt marched immediately with about 6000 men, in order to harass their retreat; but he was obliged to stay several hours at Pirna, to repair the bridge there, which he did not pass till about one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dresden, Oct. 17. It is confirmed, that the Saxon army passed the Elbe unmolested, and without any loss; but it now appears, that when the advanced guard had got about half way up a steep mountain, over-against Konigstein, they found that the Prussians were masters of all the defiles, and that it was impossible for them to force their way; so that the whole Saxon army, finding themselves surrounded on every side, and being reduced to the greatest extremity for want of provisions, offered to capitulate.

His Polish majesty, who is in the fortress of Konigstein, has given seldt marshal Rotowski full powers to treat for the army; and we expect every hour the news of the capitulation's being signed.

Marshal Brown had arrived the 14th instant at Lichtendorf near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his arrival, letting them know, that he would stay there all the next day, but no longer; however he continued there till the 14th at noon, and then retired towards Bohemia, and arrived yesterday at Kamnitz. A Prussian detachment fell in with his rear, and killed and wounded about 100 men.

His Prussian majesty is at present Struppen, the king of Poland's former head quarters.

The communication with Konigstein is now open.

Whilst the Austrian and Prussian armies are thus in the field, the ministers of the German princes at Ratisbon are busy negotiation. No less than three imperial decrees have been published there against the king of Prussia. By the first, the emperor summons his Prussian majesty to withdraw his troops immediately from the electorate of Saxony: By the second, he orders all the vassals of the empire employed in the Prussian service, to quit that service immediately; and by the third, he forbids any of the members of the empire to suffer any levies of soldiers or recruits for the Prussian service, to be raised within their jurisdictions. The French minister at Ratisbon has likewise declared to the diet, that the proceedings of his Prussian majesty having revealed to the world the project concerted between that prince and England, to excite in the empire a religious war that might be favourable to their particular views. His most christian majesty, in consequence of his engagements with the emperor, queen, and with many other princes of the empire, being resolved to succour them in the most efficacious manner, will about to march such a number of troops to their aid as might be thought necessary, not being able quietly to permit, that a Germanick body, of whose liberty he is guaranty, should be oppressed under five pretexts; which shewed themselves publicly in the breach of those social ties that unite sovereigns one to another.

On the other hand, the Prussian minister has declared, that his master will very soon produce the proofs that will come to his hands of the plan concerted by the courts of Vienna and Dresden, for the subversion of his electoral house, and for imposing upon him a yoke which seemed to threaten the whole empire.

The diet of the empire has therefore yet come to no resolution either in favour of or against the king of Prussia; but the court of Russia seem to have come to a resolution against him, their ministers at the Hague having communicated to the states general a declaration from his majesty to the following purpose, viz.

"That her imperial majesty the Empress Maria, having seen a memorial presented to the court of Vienna on the 20th of August, by baron de Klingraff, the Prussian envoy extraordinary, from whence convinced, that his Prussian majesty's intention was to attack the

ies of the empress-queen ; in which she was inevitably obliged to succour ally with all her forces. And to that had ordered all her troops in Livonia forthwith assembled upon the front, and hold themselves in readiness to ch. Besides which proceeding, her ally had been enjoined to provide away a sufficient number of galleys, transport a large body of troops to check."

The war between the two states of Algiers and Tunis has ended in the subversion of the latter. In August last the Algerines after taking the fort of Ques, which covered the frontier of Tunis, marched up and laid siege to that city, which they made themselves masters of by assault on the first of September ; but the bey of Tunis had before made his escape in a Maltese ship, and has with his family taken shelter in that island.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1756.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

NO Proof in the Scriptures of an intermediate State of Happiness and Misery, pr. 1s. Bladon.

Essays on several divine and moral subjects. By W. Richardson, pr. 2s. 6d. 4ges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Juvenile Adventures of David Jer, Esq; from an original Manuscript and in the Collections of a late noble. Two Vols. pr. 6s. Stevens.

Some short Observations on the late India Bill, pr. 4d. Robinson.

The grand Objections to Inoculation considered, pr. 6d. Cooke.

Useful Remarks on Privateering, pr. Hooper.

The School Boy in Politicks, pr. 6d. per.

Impartial Reflections on the Case of Byng, pr. 1s. Hooper.

The Cadet: A Military Treatise. An Officer, pr. 5s. Johnston. (See p. 489.)

A Letter to a Member of Parliament, relative to the Case of Admiral Byng, pr. 6d. Cooke. (See p. 483.)

The compleat Planter and Cyderist. William Ellis, pr. 1s. 6d. Field.

A full and particular Answer to all Calumnies, Misrepresentations and Slanders, contained in a Pamphlet, called Fourth Letter to the People of England, n. Harris.

Motives that have obliged the King to refuse to prevent the Designs of the Emperor of Vienna, pr. 1s. Owen.

A Bill for better ordering the Militia, pr. 6d. Hookham.

Artificial Dearth, pr. 1s.

A Letter to A. B. with the Conclusion suited to a Person in his Circumstances, pr. 6d. Cooper.

An Essay on the Introduction of Artillery. By F. Holyday, pr. 1s.

A Ray of Truth darting thro' the Cloud of Falshood, pr. 6d. Smith.

19. The Resignation, pr. 6d. Scott.

20. An Essay upon universal Monarchy. By C. Davenant, L. L. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

21. Some farther Particulars in Relation to the Case of Admiral Byng, pr. 1s. Lacy.

22. A Treatise containing the Description and Use of a Quadrant invented by Mr. John Rowley. By T. W. F. R. S. pr. 5s. Doddsley.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

23. Poems by the celebrated Translator of Virgil's Eneid, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 464.)

24. Minorca, a Tragedy, pr. 1s.

25. Memoirs of the noted Buckhorse, in two Vols. 12mo. pr. bound 6s. Crowder.

26. Modern Lovers or Adventures of Cupid the God of Love, pr. 3s. Cook.

27. The Jilts ; or Female Fortune-Hunters, in three Vols. pr. 9s. bound. Noble.

28. Polydore and Julia ; or the Libertine reclaimed. A Novel, pr. 3s. Crowder.

29. An Ode to Love, pr. 6d. Scott.

30. A Lyric Poem, with a Pindaric, and an Episode on the present Times, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. The History of two Orphans, in four Vols. By W. Toldervy. Owen.

SERMONS.

32. Morality and Religion essential to Society. A Sermon preached at the Assizes held at Leicester, on Thursday Aug. 12, 1756. By Ralph Heathcote, A. M. pr. 6d. Payne.

33. A Sermon preached at Christ's Church before the Rt. Hon. Lord-Mayor, Sept. 21. By the Rev. James Penn, pr. 6d. Say.

34. A Sermon preached at Stafford, Aug. 22, 1756, at the Assizes. By Joseph Crewe, D. D. pr. 6d. Whiston.

35. Practical Discourses on various Subjects. By T. Loveday, pr. 1s. Robinson.

36. A Sermon on the great Decrease of the Christian Faith. By J. Greenhill, A. M. pr. 2s. Crowder.

